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Chair of Foreign Languages

FIFTEEN TOPICS

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P R E F A C E

The present study aid provides material for conversation lessons. It is primarily meant for developing the speech habits of the students who study English as a general subject but can also be used by those who study English independently. All 15 topics include a basic and a supplementary text and dialogues which contain the necessary vocabulary. A number of exercises follow, both grammatical and lexical, in which one can practise the words and expressions acquired from the texts.

Compilers

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OUR UNIVERSITY

Tartu University is one of the oldest in the Soviet Union. It was founded in 1632 under the name of Academia Gustaviana. With some interruptions work at the University was carried on till 1710. During those years more than 1,400 people studied here, among them students from Finland and Sweden. The present-day Tartu University was founded in 1802.

In the course of its existence our university has played an important role in the development of science in the Baltic countries, and in the 19th century even in the development of science in Russia. Many scientists of world renown have studied and worked at our university, so the astronomer G.W. Struve, the physicists E. Lenz and B. Jacobi, the biologists K. Baer and A. Severtsov, the chemists G. Schmidt and I. Kondakov and others. Such well-known scientists as N. Pirogov, N. Burdenko, L. Puusepp have studied at the medical faculty of Tartu University.

At the same time the university played an outstanding role in the development of Estonian national culture. In the second half of the 19th century doctor Fr. R. Kreutzwald, who had studied medicine at Tartu University, created the Estonian national epic "Kalevipoeg". Fr. R. Faehlmann began to work at the university as the first Estonian professor. It is also interesting to note that in the 19th century famous representatives of the national culture of many other small nations of Russia got their education at Tartu University, such as the Armenian writer Hachatur Abovyan. outstanding personalities of the national awakening of Latvia K. Valdemar and K. Baron and many others. We must also mention that Tartu University was the place where many revolutionaries got their education. Among them we can mention

Lenin's brother Dmitry Ulyanov, who graduated from the medical faculty of Tartu University.

Speaking of the most important events in the life of our university we must mention the fact that Estonian, for the first time, in its history, became the official language of studies at the university after the Great October Socialist Revolution. At that time the faculty of Estonian Literature and of the Finno-Ugric languages was founded.

In the first half of this century Tartu University was shaken to the foundations on two occasions, namely by the two world wars and the occupation of our Republic by the German fascists. But the university always raised itself again and grew stronger. New teachers and scientists came from the lines of its students and they have successfully carried on the traditions of our temple of science.

Today more than 4,000 regular students and over 2,000 extramural students are enrolled at Tartu State University. There are nine faculties at our university: of history, philology, medicine, law, economics, physics and chemistry, mathematics, biology and geography, physical culture. Nearly 200 post-graduate students are getting ready for scientific work. Nearly five hundred professors, lecturers and other members of the teaching staff are working at the university, as well as 400 scientific workers. Besides Paul Ariste, Jüri Saarma, Paul Vihalem and other honoured old scientists, many professors of a younger generation have become well-known. Their cooperation is bearing very good fruit.

Scientific research has always been in high esteem at Tartu University. The average "annual yield" of scientific work here has been 1,200-1,400 publications. A characteristic feature is the fact that great numbers of advanced students work in close collaboration with the teaching staff and take part in scientific research. Over a half of the students of Tartu State University are members of the Students' Scientific Association. This is one of our biggest organizations.

But it would be wrong to think that our students do not take part in other activities apart from study. The University Sports Club has become famous outside the Republic. The sports activities of the club are varied. The club has a stadium, bases for water sports; the universal sporting camp Kääriku near Tartu belongs to the university.

The Students' Club, the University newspaper and many other activities of the young undergraduates are very popular. Our students live as young people always do. If there is any difference between the life of our students and that of students in other countries, then it is the fact that Soviet students have no financial worries - the State gives them grants.

It is worth mentioning that Tartu State University has very close scientific contacts with the universities of many countries. Meetings of our students with students of other countries, most often with Finnish students, have become a good tradition.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. When was Tartu University founded?
2. What role did Tartu University play in the 19th century?
3. Who of well-known scientists have studied at Tartu University?
4. Who of the famous representatives of national culture have studied at Tartu University?
5. When did Estonian for the first time become the official language of studies at the university?
6. How is scientific research organized at Tartu State University?
7. What do you know about the University Sports Club?
8. Has the university its own newspaper? Do you like it?
9. Has Tartu State University any contacts with the universities in other countries?
10. How many regular and extra-mural students are there at the university today?
11. How many faculties are there at Tartu State University?
12. Which of them is the biggest one?
13. Who is

the dean of your faculty? 14. Do you get a state grant? 15. Are you a regular or an extra-mural student? 16. Do you live at a hostel or at home with your parents? 17. How many students are there in your group? 18. What subjects do you study? 19. How many lectures have you a week? 20. Do you always attend lectures? 21. When will you take examinations? 22. In what subjects will you take examinations during the coming examination session? 23. How many preliminary exams do you have this term? 24. What will you become after graduating from the university?

II. Use the following words and phrases in sentences of your own:

1. to play an outstanding role in; 2. a regular student; 3. a post-graduate student; 4. to bear good fruit; 5. to be in high esteem; 6. a publication; 7. in close collaboration with; 8. to become famous; 9. to have close contacts with; 10. to become a good tradition.

III. At which faculties have the following specialists studied:

1. a geologist; 2. a mathematician; 3. a dentist; 4. a historian; 5. a lawyer; 6. an economist; 7. a physicist; 8. a basketball coach; 9. a journalist; 10. a geographer; 11. a chemist; 12. a psychologist.

IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text:

1. Fr. R. Kreutzwald created the Estonian national ... "Kalevipoeg". 2. Among the famous ... who studied at Tartu University we can mention D. Ulyanov. 3. There are about 4,000 ... students and about 2,000 ... students at Tartu State University. 4. Nearly 500 professors, lecturers and other members of the teaching ... are working at our university. 5. A characteristic ... of our university is that advanced students take part in scientific ... 6. ... from

study, our students take part in various other activities. 7. The activities of the University Sports Club are ... 8. Our students have no ... worries, as the State gives them ... 9. Estonian became the ... language of studies in 1917. 10. The faculty of Estonian literature and of ... languages was founded after the Great October Socialist Revolution.

V. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary:

1. Tartu University was founded ... 1632 ... the name ... Academia Gustaviana. 2. Estonian became ... the official language ... the University ... the first time ... the Great October Socialist Revolution. 3. ... the first half ... this century Tartu University was shaken ... the foundations ... two occasions. 4. The younger generation ... scientists has successfully carried ... the traditions ... our old university. 5. Post-graduate students are getting ready ... scientific work. 6. Our scientists work ... close collaboration ... scientists ... various research institutions. 7. The University Sports Club is famous not only ... Estonia, but also ... the Republic. 8. Many scientists ... world renown have studied ... Tartu University. 9. Scientific research has always been ... high esteem ... our university. 10. The University Sports Club has bases ... water sports.

VI. Translate the following into English:

1. Tartu Ülikool on etendanud tähtsat osa teaduse arengus Baltimaadel. 2. Palju maailmakuulsaid teadlasi on õppinud meie ülikoolis. 3. Mitmed väljapaistvad rahvusliku ärkamisaja tegelased on saanud hariduse Tartu Ülikoolis. 4. Teaduslikku tööd on siin alati kõrgelt hinnatud. 5. Ülikooli ajaleht ilmub kord nädalas. 6. 2/3 meie üliõpilastest saab stipendiumi. 7. On märkimisväärt, et meie ülikoolil on tihe kontakt arvukate ülikoolidega välismaal. 8. Kohtumised teiste ülikoolide esindajatega on saanud heaks traditsiooniks. 9. Tartu Ülikool asutati 1632.a. 10. Üle poole üliõpilaskonnast on üliõpilaste Teadusliku Ühingu liikmed.

VII. Ask questions from one another using the following indirect questions and answer these questions:

Ask your neighbour ...

1. ... if he had lectures this morning. 2. ... if he has articles to translate from English into Estonian. 3. ... how many examinations he will have this term. 4. ... when our university was founded. 5. ... how many faculties there are at Tartu State University. 6. ... who the dean of his faculty is. 7. ... what subjects he studies. 8. ... what his favourite subject is. 9. ... if he knows any famous scientists who have studied at Tartu University. 10. ... if he attended the last conference of the Students' Scientific Association.

VIII. Speak on the following topics:

1. My faculty.
2. How I spend my free time.

IX. Describe the education system in the Soviet Union using the text given below:

Free Education

All Soviet citizens have the right to education. Pre-school educational establishments - creches /'kreiʃiz/ and kindergartens, primary and secondary schools (including boarding schools and vocational schools), specialized secondary and higher schools constitute a unified /'ju:nifaɪd/ system which is being constantly improved.

Compulsory /kəm'pʌlsəri/ primary education was introduced in the U.S.S.R. in the thirties; seven-year education in the forties. At present universal ten-year education is being put into effect throughout the country.

Children enter school at the age of seven. All schools are supervised by the state, and instruction is given in 66 languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R.

The state spends nearly 90 roubles annually on each pupil in regular schools and some 150 roubles for each pupil at schools that have longer hours. The upkeep of a pupil at a boarding school runs into 900 roubles a year.

In 1967, 49 million pupils attended the country's general schools; 2.4 million boys and girls graduated from secondary schools and 4.2 million from eight-year schools.

There are more than 785 higher educational establishments in the country with an enrolment of more than 4.3 million students - 3.5 times as many as in Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy combined.

The number of higher educational establishments increases from year to year, the overall annual admission reaching some 900 thousand. Students who make good progress in their studies get monthly state grants. The state spends from 830 to 1,060 roubles a year including the grant to train a college student.

X. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

The British Universities

When people speak about higher education in Britain they are generally thinking of university education. In fact, there is a considerable amount of post-school education, including part-time as well as full-time study, carried on in technical colleges, teacher training colleges, art colleges, institutes of adult education and so on.

The two oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. These date from the Middle Ages. Each consists of largely self-governing, residential colleges. The teaching is based on the tutorial system as well as lectures. Each student has a tutor, who requires him to write essays and papers on the subjects he is studying and submit them to him regularly about once a fortnight for correction and discussion.

With the advance of industrialization in the nineteenth century and the growth of manufacture, technicians and scientists were needed. The older universities did not produce them. Therefore, science classes were set up in industrial centres and they developed into either technical colleges or the "Modern Universities", e.g., London, Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, etc.

Every university is autonomous and responsible only to its governing body. The regulations differ from university to university. While there are similarities between them, they all differ considerably from Oxford or Cambridge, where there are a number of separate colleges, each with their own regulations and courses of study. The new, so-called "red-brick" universities are divided into various faculties, e.g., Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Science, Faculty of Social and Economic Studies, etc., the number and type differing from university to university. In each faculty there may be a number of departments dealing with separate subjects, though often these departments may have the status of faculties because of their reputation.

Student Total Doubles in Ten Years

The number of full-time students at universities in Great Britain reached a total of 211,485. Of these, 152,913 were men and 58,572 women. The proportion of women was 27.7 per cent. Students at undergraduate level numbered 173,510 while the number of post-graduates was 37,784. The proportion of students taking science subjects declined slightly to 55.8 per cent. The number of full-time teaching and research staff in 1968-69 totalled 26,067. The number of first degrees and first diplomas awarded doubled in the '60s, rising from 20,106 in 1957-58 to 43,599 in 1967-68. These figures were given recently by the University Grants Committee in its report, Statistics of Education, Volume Six, 1968. Some 36.5 per cent of students in 1968 were liv-

ing in colleges or halls of residence, 46.3 per cent in lodgings, and 17.2 per cent at home. Full-time students from overseas totalled 15,692 in 1968, forming 7.4 per cent of the total student population in universities. The Statistics of Education report does not deal with future requirements but the University Grants Committee last June outlined an expansion programme of student places up to 320,000 in 1976. There has been as yet no government decision on these proposals which would involve the building of more universities and the provision of 420,000 places in 1980 if the growth rate were to be continued.

Dialogue I

Tom: John, your sister Jane is a student, isn't she?

John: Yes, she is. And so am I. She is studying to become a teacher.

Tom: Does she study mathematics?

John: Yes, she certainly does. But she is a student of the physics department.

Tom: She used to like mathematics, didn't she?

John: Yes, she did. She still likes it now, but physics is her favourite subject.

Tom: I've heard that Professor N. delivers lectures on physics at the University. He used to lecture at our Institute too. I liked the way he delivered lectures. I used to attend all his lectures. I believe Jane attends the course of lectures under Professor N., doesn't she?

John: Yes, she does. And she always takes notes at the lectures.

Tom: I hope she doesn't miss the lectures, does she?

John: No, she never does.

Tom: She isn't a fresher, is she?

John: No, she isn't. She is already a second-year student.

Tom: Did she attend the preparatory courses?

John: Yes, she did. She attended the preparatory courses and then passed the entrance exams.

Tom: There was a stiff competition that year, wasn't there?

John: Yes, there was. But she passed the exams brilliantly.

Tom: When will she start to work for her diploma project?

John: She'll begin it in three years' time. Several months before she has to submit it.

Tom: Jane will graduate from the University in four years' time, won't she?

John: Yes, I hope she will.

Dialogue II

Tom: When will your exams begin?

John: Oh, they are not far off. I'm to take an exam in mathematics next week. Here is the time-table of my exams.

Tom: You are nervous, aren't you?

John: Of course I am. Everybody is.

Tom: Are you revising for your exams now?

John: No, not yet. Before the exams we are going to have a test in English. I'm revising for the test. We'll have this test tomorrow.

Tom: Oh, then you are behind. I've already got my prelim in English.

John: So has Ann. But you know English well, don't you? And I can easily fail it, I'm afraid.

Tom: Let's hope for the best. Good luck!

Dialogue III

Tom: I like the lectures in mathematics under Professor N.

John: And so do I.

Tom: I haven't missed a single lecture.

John: Neither have I. I take notes of all his lectures. And
Dick does too. He doesn't miss a single word.

Tom: And I don't either.

SPECIALITY

TEXT A

The Soviet higher education system greatly differs from that of many western countries. From the organisational point of view the Soviet Union has built up quite a number of institutes and just a few universities in big industrial cities and in the capital towns of all union republics.

If you take Great Britain, for instance, you will see that over there they prefer universities. The name itself says that it is a school of higher learning of a universal (very broad) nature. The institute is an educational establishment devoted to a certain branch or branches of science. Usually the institute bears a more limited nature and, we should say, is nearer the practical sides of a science.

If you finished a secondary school, you can go to an institute or to a university. If you took and successfully passed the entrance examinations (oral and written), you are accepted to an institute or a university and become an undergraduate (a student). Now you are on the way to get a profession; to become a highly qualified specialist in a branch of science and technology chosen by you.

A period of study at the institute or at the university lasts from 4 to 6 years. According to the curriculum, the 5-year period, for instance, is divided into two years of general study when the student is taught different subjects of general nature, and three years of professional training when the student learns special subjects, quite necessary for the given profession.

Each year the student takes oral tests and examinations. If one passes them, one is granted a monthly scholarship.

At the end of the fourth year the undergraduate is sent for a few months to a factory (a research institute, a school,

some agricultural enterprise), in order to get some practical know-how in the business. Working and staying there the student starts his or her work at a diploma paper. Having returned to the institute or to the university, the student consults his professors (tutors, advisers) on some vague items and gets ready to defend his or her diploma paper in the presence of an examiners' body.

Soon the defence is over and the former student becomes a schoolmaster, a medical doctor, a physicist, an engineer-economist and so on. After some rest a fresh specialist is given a job at some place of the huge Soviet country. The state's national economy needs such people and always gladly receives them.

SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

Dialogue I

Tom: When will your exams begin?

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Tom: You are nervous, aren't you?

John: Of course I am. Everybody is.

Tom: Are you revising for your exams now?

John: No, not yet. Before the exams we are going to have a test in English. I'm revising for the test. We'll have it tomorrow.

Tom: Oh, then you are behind. I've already got my credit in English.

John: So has Ann. But you know English well, don't you? And I can easily fail it, I'm afraid.

Tom: Let's hope for the best. Good luck!

Dialogue II

- Tom: Hello, Dick! Are you taking your exams?
- Dick: I've already passed my last exam.
- Tom: What did you get for mathematics?
- Dick: I got an excellent. You passed your exams too, didn't you?
- Tom: No, I didn't. I failed in physics.
- Dick: What a pity! I'm sorry for you. How did it happen?
- Tom: It's difficult to explain. My memory failed me and I forgot the simplest thing. I think it was the result of a sleepless night.
- Dick: That's what I always used to tell you. Don't put off your work to the very last. It serves you right! What are you going to do now?
- Tom: As soon as the examinations are over I'll have to take my exams in physics for the second time. I've just been to the Dean's office and the Dean has already set the time.
- Dick: I hope all will go well and you'll get a good mark this time. Good luck!

HIS VOCATION

While at school Tom Smith felt a call for Mathematics and foreign languages. In the ninth form he used to say:

"However difficult it may be, I'll do my best to enter the mechanic-mathematical faculty of Moscow University. My wish is to become a highly qualified mathematician. At the same time I'll be doing languages: English, French and Italian. One ought to know languages in our days."

Some of his classmates laughed at him and added:

"Oh, Tom, you'll certainly be a professor in no time! Just think of it - Tom Smith - a professor of Mathematics! Sounds wonderful, doesn't it?"

In a year Tom did enter Moscow University. He was quite a success at the entrance examinations. At present Tom is specializing in Electronic Computing and is well up in Radio-electronics. The faculty professors think highly of the undergraduate Tom Smith and want him to take a postgraduate course after defending his diploma paper. They say that Tom is sure to make a profound scientist. They need such researchers like Tom Smith if they are to continue a school of their own.

As to foreign languages Tome has already mastered his French and is doing his English and Italian simultaneously.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the questions:

1. How long does a period of study last at our university? 2. What is a student granted if he passes his tests and exams? 3. What does the student do after his time of vocational practise is over? 4. What subjects are you good at? 5. Are you good at chemistry? 6. Who of your group is good at English? 7. How many students of your group are good at mathematics? 8. Are you better at languages or at mathematics? 9. What subjects are most students of your group good at? 10. Do you like English because you are good at it? 11. When were you enrolled at the university? 12. What subjects are the students taught during the first two university years? 13. What do they learn during the three years of professional training? 14. What does the state's national economy need?

II. Supply the appropriate modal verbs:

1. If a person is able to pass his examinations we say that he ... pass them. 2. If one is allowed to go in for an examination we say that one ... pass them. 3. If it is not

necessary for a person to do something we say that he ... do it. 4. If one is not permitted to talk during classes we say that one ... do so. 5. If a person used to work every evening in the lab we say that he ... work there every evening. 6. If a person wishes to become a doctor we say that he ... to be a doctor. 7. If a person is able to understand some facts we say that he ... understand them. 8. If one is obliged to attend lectures we say that one ... attend them. 9. If it is necessary for somebody to be somewhere on the following day we say that he ... to be there. 10. If a person was obliged to go somewhere on the previous day we say that he ... to go there.

III. Complete the sentences using the verb in brackets in the Present Indefinite Passive:

1. A laboratory is a place where experiments (to carry out). 2. A lecture room is a place where lectures (to deliver). 3. A gymnasium is a place where physical exercises (to do). 4. A canteen is a place where meals (to take). 5. A cloak-room is a place where students' coats (to leave). 6. The Dean's Office is a place where information (to get). 7. The reading-room of a library is a place where books (to read). 8. The hostel is a place where students (to accommodate).

IV. Fill in the blanks using the correct word:

1. One who delivers lectures is a ... 2. One who is in charge of a laboratory is a ... 3. He who gives practical instructions to students is an ... 4. One who supervises the practical work of students is a ... 5. The person who is in charge of a chair is the ... 6. Those students who are in their third, fourth, fifth and sixth years are ... 7. A student in his first year is a ... 8. The person who is at the head of the university or the institute is the ... 9. The head of a faculty is the ...

V. Supply the necessary prepositions:

1. ... his graduation ... the college he became a teacher ... physics. 2. It is very difficult ... graduates ... American educational institutes to find work ... their special fields. 3. What are you going to do ... you graduate ... the University. 4. I am sure that you will be a good specialist ... biology. 5. ... addition ... the exercises given ... the text-book the teacher asked the students to write a composition ... the University studies ... the Soviet Union. 6. Marie Curie was born ... November 7, 1867 ... Warsaw. 7. She was deeply interested ... the new discovery. 8. He was educated ... the Sorbonne. 9. He lectured ... physics ... that time. 10. My mother usually finds it difficult to get the children ... bed ... night. 11. How long have you been working ... your special field? 12. What is your place ... employment?

VI. Make up situations using the following words and word combinations:

to be specializing in; to take a postgraduate course (in History, etc.); to be a scholar; to be a scientist; to be in a habit of doing something; to think much of one's future profession.

to choose a topic (a theme) for one's diploma paper; to consult a professor (a tutor) on some vague items; to defend (the defence of) one's diploma paper in the presence of an examiners' body (examination board); to raise a problem at a seminar; to put a plan (a method) into practice; to make one's scope of life broader.

VII. Translate into English:

1. Kui üliõpilane sooritab kõik arvestused ja eksamid edukalt, talle määratakse stipendium. 2. Neljanda kursuse üliõpilased saadetakse eriala praktikale. 3. Ma olen sooritanud juba kõik arvestused sellel semestril. 4. Ma pean

praegu väga hoolega õppima, et mitte matemaatikas läbi kuk-
kuda. 5. Kas sa teed praegu eksameid või on sul juba vahe-
aeg? 6. Ma olin nii erutatud, et unustasin ära kõige liht-
samadki asjad. 7. Olgu see kuitahes raske, ma püüan need
harjutused ise ära teha. 8. Ta on kõrge kvalifikatsiooniga
võõrkeele õpetaja. 9. Tä kaitses oma diplomitöö edukalt. 10.
Kas sa kavatsed astuda aspirantuuri pärast ülikooli lõpeta-
mist? 11. Missugused õppeained on teil programmis? 12. Te-
mast saab põhjalik teadlane.

AT THE LIBRARY

I am a subscriber to the local Public Library. It is a very good library. The librarian knows a lot about literature. She gives me advice and helps me get books that I want.

About every fortnight I go there to exchange books or take out a new book. I enter the Lending Department. Here I first of all look through the Catalogue: either the Author (alphabetic), or the Subject Catalogue.

Best of all I like fiction, travel books, biographies. I fill in a slip with the title, the name of the author and the reference numbers of an interesting book and hand it to the librarian.

She goes to the stacks to see if the book is in. Sometimes, however, she returns with the words: "I am sorry, the book is out. What other book would you like?"

In such cases I ask her to put me on the waiting list and suggest some other book. Occasionally I take something in English, an adaptation (adapted), as a rule. My English is rather poor, I want to improve it. Almost always I take a book on my speciality.

The librarian then brings me the book, and makes the proper entry in my reader's card. I thank her and leave. It's always a fine thing to get a new interesting book to read.

Sometimes I work and study in the reading-room of the library. It is a spacious well-lighted room. At all times of the day one will find the reading-room filled with young and old studying, making notes, reading.

In the reading-room and the reference department of our library all kinds of periodicals, booklets and reference books such as dictionaries, lexicons, encyclopedias and other reference material are to be had on open shelves. You

can look up the information you need using the catalogue, all kinds of dictionaries and reference books. Everything has been done to attract people, to help them develop study habits and love for reading.

I have a library of my own too. You can find a great number of books on various subjects in it. I am very fond of my books. Books are silent friends (an English saying).

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of books do you read? 2. Are you a subscriber to a library? 3. What libraries are there in your town? 4. How many books may borrowers take out of the library at a time? 5. What is the "lending period"? 6. At what time of the day do you generally read? 7. How often do you go to the library to exchange books? 8. Do you ever read in the reading-room of the library (if not explain why)? 9. What do you see on the title page of a book? 10. What can you find on the contents page of a book? 11. Do you use a dictionary in reading foreign books? 12. Have you a library of your own (a personal library)? 13. What kind of books are there in your library? 14. What do you prefer: short stories or novels (give your reasons)? 15. Do you often consult reference books and, if so what kind of reference books? 16. Who is your favourite writer or poet? 17. Who are the greatest poets and prose-writers in your country?

II. Express the following in one word:

1. all the copies of a book printed for sale at the same time or from the same type; 2. reference, explanation or comment placed at the bottom of a page; 3. a published work; 4. a person who reads very much; 5. a sensational or exciting novel or story; 6. a book to be consulted for information; 7. to write a critical examination of a book;

8. a marker for finding a place in a book; 9. literature consisting of novels, stories, plays, poems; 10. not new (used).

III. Supply suitable prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1. I prefer to read foreign literature ... the original, not ... translation. 2. You ought not to turn ... pages to mark the places where you left ... reading. 3. I am not in the habit of reading a book ... cover ... cover. I skip as I read. 4. ... the Scientific Library of the University you can find books ... various subjects. There is also a special room there where all kinds ... periodicals can be found ... open shelves. 5. Books are bound either ... cloth, paper or leather. 6. Borrowers may take 2 books ... the library ... a time. 7. I am very fond ... books. I spend a lot ... money ... them. 8. May I keep these books ... another fortnight?

IV. Explain or paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. The librarian makes the proper entry in my reader's card. 2. Our librarian has always suggested me most interesting books. 3. What is the lending period? I often consult a dictionary for unknown words and expressions. 5. The novel is a great success. It sells well. 6. What are the terms for borrowers in your library? 7. I only skimmed the book. 8. Let's call at a second-hand book-shop just round the corner. 9. I must go to the post-office to subscribe to some periodicals.

V. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles:

1. ... person who writes ... books is called ... author. 2. ... contents page of ... book lists ... chapters and stories in ... book. 3. I fill in ... slip with ...

name of ... author and ... title of ... interesting book and hand it to ... librarian. She brings me ... book I've chosen. She often gives me ... advice about ... literature too. 4. If you know ... foreign languages, you can read good books in ... original. 5. ... translation of ... novel "Anglo-Saxon Attitudes" by Angus Wilson was ... big success in our republic. ... book was sold out in ... few days. 6. When I buy ... book, I always look at ... table of contents first. 7. Reading ... foreign books you need ... dictionary to look up ... meaning of ... unknown word or expression. 8. How many books may ... borrowers take out of ... library at ... time? — Five, as ... rule.

VI. Make up situations using the following words and word combinations:

1. from cover to cover; to be through (with); thriller; to enjoy very much; exciting adventures; to lend; in two day's time; I should like to ...; till late at night.
2. to exchange; light and amusing; interested in; to choose; to recommend; some of the latest novels; out (in); contemporary; to put the books down.
3. to keep neat; valuable; dog-eared; to make notes (in); careless; book-mark; to turn down the pages; time after time; to damage.
4. would you like to ...?; copy of; at a second-hand book-shop; to drop in; rare; bound in leather; dear; illustrated; on the second shelf; all in all.
5. books on my speciality; necessary; in English; in the original; to prefer; much valuable information; some difficulties; to consult a dictionary; to give advice; to look up (a word, an expression).

VII. Translate the following into English:

1. Meie linnas asub mitu raamatukogu. Suurim neist on

kahtlemata TRÜ Teaduslik Raamatukogu. Ta asub Toomemäel. Raamatukogu majutamiseks ehitati ümber osa endise piiskoplossi varemeist. Praegu projekteeritakse raamatukogule uut ajakohast hoonet.

TRÜ Teaduslikus Raamatukogus on üle kolme miljoni raamatu kõige erinevamaalt aladelt. Siin on hinnalisi varukõiteid ja käsikirju, aga ka kõige kaasaegsemaid väljaandeid kogu maailmast, sest raamatukogul on laialdased rahvusvahelised sidemed.

Õpperaamatukogu, mis asub peahoone lähedal, on samuti üliõpilaste hulgas populaarne. Oma avara mugava lugemissaaliga on ta sobiv lugemiseks ja õppimiseks nagu ta nimigi ütleb. Muidugi ei puudu siin ka laenutusosakond (abonement).

Mõned inimesed siiski ei armasta töötada lugemislauas. Neid häirib inimeste rohkus, nende tulek ja minek. Teised aga, vastupidi, leiavad, et lugemissaali töökas õhkkond mõjub neile hästi ja aitab arendada õppimise- ja tööharjumusi.

2. Meie raamatukoguhoidja teab kirjandusest palju. Tihhti annab ta mulle head nõu ja aitab raamatuid valida. Teades minu maitset, paneb ta mõnikord minu jaoks raamatuid kõrvale. Olen suur ilukirjanduse sõber. Eriti meeldivad mulle psühholoogilised romaanid, aga ka kriminaalromaanid. Kahjuks on mul viimasel ajal vähe aega romaanide lugemiseks ja seetõttu loen kas jutustusi või lühiromaane. Eriti armastan ma Somersset Maughami jutustusi. Kirjanik tunneb hästi inimloomust ja kirjeldab seda oma teostes haaravalt. Häid võõrkeelseid raamatuid eelistan ma lugeda originaalis, kuna oskan inglise keelt.

ABOUT BOOKS

There are different kinds of written literature: fiction-prose and poetry; scientific fiction; books on travel; biographies; dictionaries; reference books.

There are different kinds of prose writings: novels - psychological novels, historical novels, novels of adventure, detective novels; short stories; essays; plays - dramas, tragedies, comedies; fairy-tales.

A writer who writes poetry is called an author. A person who prepares somebody else's writings to be published is called an editor. Books are published at (by) Publishing Houses.

A book consists of leaves and a cover. A book may be a hard-back edition or a paper-back edition (a paper-back). A hard-back edition is bound in cloth. A paper-back edition has only paper across its back. A pocket edition is small enough to fit in a pocket. A book may be published in several volumes. The works of a writer may be published in a complete set.

The title of a book and the name of the author are printed on the cover of the book as well as on the title-page. The contents page also tells us on what page each chapter or story is found. Sometimes there is a preface written by the author. Some books have foot-notes at the bottom of the pages.

Books are valuable things and you should keep them neat and not damage them in any way. You should not make notes in library books or dog-ear the pages. It is a bad habit, for instance, to turn down pages to mark the place where you left off (stopped) reading. A book-mark should be used.

Most travel books are "to be tasted", adventure and

detective stories are "to be swallowed". But there are also books that one reads slowly and carefully, books that are "to be chewed and digested".

DIALOGUES

Dialogue 1

Subscriber: May I take out a book?

Librarian: Certainly. What book would you like?

Subscriber: As a matter of fact, I should like something rather light and amusing.

Librarian: There are a few new arrivals. Perhaps you'll look them through yourself and choose what you like.

Subscriber: Could you suggest something in English, not adapted?

Librarian: I could recommend you a scientific fiction novel that was a great success lately. It's a real thriller with an original and exciting plot. However, the language is not difficult.

Subscriber: Thank a lot. I'll take it. Besides that I'd also like something by our contemporary poets.

Librarian: We've got a very good collection of poems by young Soviet poets, but it's out at present. There is a great demand for this book. I'll try to keep it for you if you are interested in it.

Subscriber: Thank you. I am a great lover of poetry, you know, How long may I keep the book?

Librarian: Ten days. But then it is possible to prolong it. Please, let me have your reader's card. I'll make the proper entry in it. Here you are.

Subscriber: Thank you. Good bye.

Librarian: Good bye.

Dialogue II

- Are you through with the book? (Have you read the book through?) -
- Yes, but to tell the truth, I didn't read it through from cover to cover. I only skimmed it. -
- You didn't enjoy it, did you? -
- No, I found it common trash. And that's why I read only a few more interesting passages and chapters. -

Dialogue III

- I need a birthday gift for my younger brother. What shall I get him? -
- What does he like? -
- It's rather hard to say just now. He's a regular book-worm in my opinion. He reads everything he can get at. The last thing I saw him reading was an English detective story; he reads English rather fluently, you know. -
- I find detective stories stupid. I can't read any of them more than half way through. Penny dreadfuls, I call them! -
- I can't say that. Some of them are very clever and may be classed as first-rate literature. Others are poor cheap stuff, of course. -
- There are some new publications - collections of folklore, short stories, the latest novels. -
- No, these won't do. Father said I was to buy something about discoveries and inventions. Brother has a very vivid imagination and needs something exciting and fresh to draw him away from those detective stories. -
- Well, here's just the thing, I believe. This is a book well worth reading, full of adventure. The author is a scientist. I recommend it highly. My own boy read it over and over again. -
- I'll take it. Please wrap it up. Thank you. -

- Please call again. We're always glad to help a customer choose and buy books. -
- That's very kind of you. Good-bye. -
- Let's step into the second-hand book-shop just round the corner. Sometimes rare and valuable works are on sale there that are out of print now. I should like a complete set of Dickens. -
- And I need a pocket Oxford Dictionary. -

TARTU

Tartu is the second largest town in Soviet Estonia. It is an ancient town, too, being at the same time an industrial and cultural centre. Tartu is a university town and famous for a large number of young people who work and study here. Tartu State University was founded in 1632.

Tartu is also the seat of the Estonian Agricultural Academy and several research institutes of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, including the Institute of Zoology and Botany, the Institute of Physics and the Institute of Astrophysics. There is also the Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine in Tartu. Extensive research work is carried out in the Central Historical Archives of the Estonian S.S.R., also in Tartu.

Toome Hill, one of the principal sights in Tartu, is the pride of its inhabitants. It is here that the town took its inception, here are situated the buildings and monuments characteristic of Tartu as a university town. Toome Hill acquired its present appearance in the 19th century when a park was laid out here. There are many buildings and important historical monuments on Toome Hill: the Cathedral (that now houses the University Scientific Library), the Old Anatomium, the Clinics, the Astronomical Observatory (W. Struwe, one of the most celebrated astronomers worked there), Gunpowder Cellar, Ancient Sacrificial Stone, etc. On Toome Hill there are monuments to Faehlman, Burdenko, Baer, Morgenstern, Pirogov, etc. Two bridges with their intriguing names - the Angel's Bridge and the Devil's Bridge are of considerable interest. The Angel's Bridge is an example of classicist architecture.

Near Toome Hill there are some fine museums. The Town Museum of Tartu in Oru Street offers a good survey of the history of the town. The museum was set up comparatively re-

cently, only in 1955. The Estonian Ethnographical Museum is situated not far from Toome Hill. It is one of the oldest cultural establishments in the Republic, having been founded in 1909. The museum is a repository of objects connected with the mode of life of the Estonian people, as well as specimens of folk art. Tartu Fine Arts Museum stands in Vallikraav Street.

There are many other places of interest in our native town: the Town Hall built in the 18th century, the Botanical Gardens of the University, Tähtvere singing grounds (it was here on the banks of the Emajõgi that the tradition of national song festivals was initiated).

The State Academic Theatre "Vanemuine" stages dramas, operas, operettas, and ballets and always draws capacity crowds. Our theatre is a hundred years old.

There is an ever increasing number of new dwelling-houses, schools, lunchrooms, shops and personal service establishments.

Tartu today is not only a university town, but an important economic centre and the administrative centre of the Tartu district. The food industry still occupies the first place in output. Most important here are the Experimental Brewery, the Yeast Factory, The Dairy, Meat and Bread Combines, etc. These not only cater for Tartu, but also for other towns and districts. Special types of cars built by the Experimental Automobile Repairs Plant may be seen on many Soviet highways. The taximeters, various other articles of the Tartu Instrument-Building Plant are well-known abroad too. New plants and enterprises are being built. The Tartu Leather and Footwear Combine has developed into a large enterprise. There are also the clothes factory "Sangar", the Heidemann Printing Plant, the Tartu Saw Mills, the Comb Factory, etc.

In the valley encircling Toome Hill there is a brick memorial, the so-called Peoples' Monument. Here were returned to earth the bones that were disinterred when the Main Building of the University was erected. On the water-

front there is the Market Hall, which has beautiful structure and is well suited for its purpose. Next to the Market Hall there is a bridge that carries heavy traffic from one side of the river to the other. The Footbridge gives the pedestrians the shortest walk to our new restaurant "Kaunas".

The suburbs of the town are hidden in greenery and orchards. Perhaps the most beautiful of them is the Tähtvere district, inhabited mostly by teachers of higher educational establishments and workers of scientific institutions. Tähtvere Park with its shady alleys is a favourite place of recreation. The lime-tree avenue here has been placed under protection. In summer the sunset is particularly impressive. The Tamme district, where the town sports stadium is situated is also submerged in greenery.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What reasons have we for being proud of our native town?
2. Which higher educational establishments are there in Tartu?
3. When was Tartu University founded?
4. Which institutes of the Estonian Academy of Sciences are situated in Tartu?
5. What is one of the principal sights in our native town?
6. What well-known buildings are situated on Toome Hill?
7. Where is the Scientific Library of Tartu State University housed?
8. Name a few outstanding personalities whose life and work have been connected with Tartu?
9. Which are the two well-known bridges on Toome Hill?
10. Will you name the museums situating near Toome Hill?
11. Which is the oldest museum in Tartu?
12. When was the Town Hall built?
13. Where and when was the first national song festival held?
14. What is the State Academic Theatre "Vane-muine" famous for?
15. How old is our national theatre?
16. Why is Tartu famous as an industrial centre?
17. Which are the most important food-industry enterprises in Tartu?
18. What does the Tartu Instrument-Building Plant produce?
- 19.

Which are the principal light-industry enterprises in Tartu? 20. How many bridges cross the river in Tartu? 21. Which districts of Tartu do you like best? Why?

II. Use the following words and phrases in sentences of your own:

1. ancient; 2. to be famous for; 3. to be connected with; 4. to draw capacity crowds; 5. to be placed under protection; 6. specimen; 7. recently; 8. to be of considerable interest; 9. to take one's inception; 10. an ever increasing number of.

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text:

1. Being founded in 1030, Tartu is one of the most ... towns of Estonia. 2. Tartu is the ... largest town in Estonia. 3. W. Struve, one of the most celebrated astronomers of the Tartu Astronomical ..., worked here in 1813-1839. 4. The State Academic Theatre "Vanemuine" ... all kinds of performances. 5. The Estonian Ethnographical Museum is a ... of Estonian culture. 6. ... go over the Footbridge. 7. Several houses in our town have been put under 8. Toome Hill is the ... of the town. 9. Extensive ... work is carried out at the Estonian Academy of Sciences. 10. During the recent years our enterprises have considerably increased their ...

IV. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. Several parks will be laid out in our newest residential districts. 2. At the present time the Cathedral houses the University Scientific Library. 3. Our food-industry enterprises not only cater for Tartu, but also for other towns and districts of the Republic. 4. The Victory Bridge carries heavy traffic from one side of the river to another. 5. The suburbs of our town are hidden in greenery. 6. Several buildings and nature monuments in our town have been

placed under state protection. 7. The Main Building of the University was erected at the beginning of the 19th century.

V. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary:

1. There are several monuments ... well-known scientists connected ... Tartu University ... Toome Hill. 2. The Devil's Bridge and the Angel's Bridge are ... considerable interest ... tourists. 3. Tartu is famous ... its old university. 4. The Town Hall was built ... the 18th century. 5. Our industrial enterprises not only cater ... Tartu, but also ... other towns and districts. 6. The Tähtvere district is inhabited mostly ... teachers of higher educational establishments. 7. The Ethnographical Museum was founded ... 1909. 8. There are many places ... interest ... our native town. 9. The Tartu Fine Arts Museum stands ... Vallikraav Street. 10. There is a bridge next ... the Market Hall.

VI. Express in one word the meaning of each of the following phrases:

1. very old (a-----); 2. place where something is (s---); 3. place for keeping historical records (a-----); 4. not long ago (r-----); 5. place where things are stored (r-----); 6. one of a class as an example (s-----); 7. person walking in the street, etc. (p-----); 8. outlying districts of a town or city (s-----),

VII. At which enterprises has the following been produced:

1. beer; 2. yeast; 3. cheese; 4. sausages; 5. bread; 6. cars, motor-vans; 7. taximeters; 8. shoes; 9. shirts; 10. books; 11. furniture; 12. combs.

(the Experimental Brewery, the Bread Combine, the Tartu Leather and Footwear Combine, the Tartu Instrument-Building Plant, the Clothes Factory, the Printing Plant, the Comb Factory, the Saw Mills, the Yeast Factory, the Experimental

Automobile Repairs Plant, the Meat Combine, the Yeast Factory, the Dairy)

VIII. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Üks põhilisi vaatamisväärsusi Tartus on Toomemägi.
2. TRÜ Teaduslik Raamatukogu asub toomkiriku hoones.
3. Eesti NSV Riiklikus Keskarhiivis tehakse ulatuslikku uurimistööd.
4. Inglisid ja Kuradisid pakuvad suurt huvi turistidele.
5. K.E. Baeri ausammas avati 11. novembril 1886.a.
6. Eesti NSV Etnograafiamuuseumis on palju eksponaate eesti rahvakunstist.
7. Kõige tähtsamad toiduainetetööstuse ettevõtted Tartus on piimakombinaat, lihakombinaat, Õlle-
vabrik ja pärmivabrik.
8. Eesti laulupidude traditsioon sai alguse Tartus 1869.a.
9. Tartu äärelinnad on peitunud rohelusse.
10. Tartu Raekoda, Vana Anatoomikum ja rida elamuid on riikliku kaitse all.

IX. Speak on the following topics:

1. My favourite place in Tartu
2. Tartu as a cultural centre of Estonia

X. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Monuments on Toome Hill

On Toome Hill there are situated most of the monuments of Tartu, which, like the buildings, are connected with the university. The oldest monument on Toome Hill and in the whole of Tartu is the Peoples' Monument dating from 1806. When the decision had been adopted to open the University in Tartu, there began a search for a suitable site for the main building of the University. Finally it was resolved to build it on the site of the former Maarja (St. Mary's) Church which had stood in ruins since the Northern War. In the course of work bones were disinterred from under and around

the Church. It should be noted here that in the Middle Ages it was customary to bury the dead under the churches. In 1806 the bones were returned to earth in the valley encircling Toome Hill. To mark the burial place, J.W. Krause erected a monument here. On the monument are fixed four plates with inscriptions in Estonian, Russian, German and Latin explaining the purpose of the monument. The Estonian text is written in the old system of spelling and reads in translation as follows: "Here repose the bones of the people from several countries whom the town of Tartu has interred by the Maarja Church in the 13th-18th centuries. Over their graves Alexander I erected a new Temple of Wisdom. This place was given to those bones for rest in June 1806."

A peculiar object of interest on the hillside at the beginning of Michurin Street is a simple obelisk which bears a bronze plate with a short inscription "Area Morgensterniana". It was erected by the University to Professor Johann Karl Simon Morgenstern in 1851.

At the end of the main avenue of Toome Hill stands one of the most beautiful monuments of Tartu dedicated to K.E. Baer, the famous naturalist. The author is the celebrated Russian sculptor A.M. Opekushin whose other works of art - the Pushkin Monument in Moscow and the Lermontov Monument in Pyatigorsk - are likewise widely known and highly appreciated. Together with those mentioned above, the Baer Monument constitutes one of the best of his works. The prominent scientist was closely connected with Tartu: in 1810-1814 he studied medicine at Tartu University, he also spent the last years of his life in Tartu, and he was an Honorary Member of Tartu University.

At the back of the Clinical Hospital on the steep slope of Toome Hill there is situated the monument to an eminent medical man, Professor Ernst Bergmann, unveiled in 1913. The designer of the monument is H. Hildebrand, a German sculptor. The monument was erected on behalf of the Medical Faculty of the University. E. Bergmann was one of the lead-

ing surgeons of the second half of the past century.

In front of the Old Theatrum Anatomicum, surrounded by tall trees there stands the monument to Friedrich Robert Faehlmann, a prominent leader of Estonian culture. The place of the monument was not chosen by chance. Faehlmann is not only known as a man of letters, but also as an outstanding and talented physician. The Faehlmann monument was erected jointly by the Estonian Society of Physicians in Tartu and the Estonian Literary Society. The monument was unveiled on May 18, 1930, on the occasion of Faehlmann's 132nd birthday. The sculptor is V. Mellik.

The most recent monument on Toome Hill is the one erected in 1964 in commemoration of the Estonian poet and writer Juhan Liiv (1864-1913). The sculptor is Professor A. Starkopf of Tartu. The peculiar monument stands on the slope of Toome Hill near the present building of the State Archives. In this small street leading to Toome Hill the writer lived for some time and wrote his best-known work "Vari" (Shadow). The street is named after the writer.

SHOPPING

When we want to buy something, we must go to the shop where it is sold. In the shop-window we see what is sold in the shop. Sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, and so on are sold at the grocer's. Bread is sold at the baker's, meat at the butcher's, and milk at the dairy. We go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and to the fruiterer's for fruit. Cakes and sweets are sold at the confectioner's. When we want to buy clothes, we go to the men's and boys' or ladies' and girls' outfitter's. We buy boots and shoes at the boot and shoe shop. We buy jewellery and silver and gold watches at the jeweller's. To buy tobacco and cigarettes we go to the tobacconist's. We buy books at the book-seller's.

The salesman or salesgirl stands behind the counter. The cashier sits at the cashdesk. The customers go up to the counter. We ask the salesman: "How much is this?" or "What is the price of that?" He tells us the price. Then he weighs the goods we want to buy on the scales and gives us the bill. At the cashdesk, we give the bill and the money to the cashier, who gives us a check and our change. If what I am buying costs 20 pennies and I give the cashier a pound, the cashier gives me my check and 80 pennies change. The salesman wraps up the goods in paper or puts them in a paper bag and gives them to us. We put them in our string bag or shopping bag.

Some shops have many departments. We can buy nearly everything we need there. These are called department stores. In some shops there are no salesmen or salesgirls, but only cashiers. The customers choose the goods they want and pay at the cashdesk. These are called selfservice shops.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What can you see in the shop-window? 2. What kind of shops do you know? 3. What do you buy at the grocer's? 4. Where would you go if you wanted to buy some bread? 5. Where can you buy some meat? 6. Where can you buy fruit? 7. What do you buy at the confectioner's? 8. What goods are sold at the jeweller's? 9. Where can you buy books? 10. What do you ask the salesman if you want to know the price? 11. What does the cashier do? 12. What goods are sold at a department store? 13. In which shops are there only cashiers? 14. Do you like shopping? 15. When do you usually go shopping?

II. Use the following words and phrases in sentences of your own:

1. the grocer's; 2. pepper; 3. sweets; 4. a salesman; 5. a cashier; 6. a customer; 7. to weigh on the scales; 8. change; 9. to wrap up the goods; 10. a selfservice shop.

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text:

1. Bread is sold at the 2. The girl went to the ladies' ... to buy a new dress. 3. The salesman stands behind the 4. The salesman ... the goods on the scales. 5. The cashier gives us a ... and our 6. The salesman ... up the goods in paper. 7. I had a ... bag with me. 8. The shops with many departments are called 9. The ... sits at the cashdesk. 10. There are no salesmen in

IV. Fill in the blanks with articles where necessary:

1. We can buy ... pepper at ... grocer's. 2. ... bread is sold at ... baker's. 3. We go to ... fruiterer's for ... fruit. 4. We buy ... cigarettes at ... tobacconist's. 5. ... customer asked ... salesman: "What is ... price of that?"

6. ... salesman wrapped up ... goods in ... paper and ... customer put them in ... string bag. 7. We give ... bill and ... money to ... cashier. 8. He doesn't like ... shopping. 9. There are many departments in ... department store. 10. Where can you buy ... jewellery?

V. Where would you go to buy:

1. meat; 2. apples; 3. butter; 4. potatoes; 5. cigarettes; 6. sweets; 7. sugar; 8. a book; 9. clothes; 10. a gold watch.

VI. What can you buy at:

1. a men's outfitter's; 2. a tobacconist's; 3. a jeweller's; 4. a grocer's; 5. a dairy; 6. a greengrocer's; 7. a baker's; 8. a ladies' outfitter's; 9. a fruiterer's; 10. a confectioner's.

VII. Correct the following statements:

1. Yesterday Mary run short of butter and went to the butcher's for a pound of it. In the shop she asked the assistant, "What can I do for you?" 2. My cousin Jack works at a dairy. In the morning his wife gives him a long shopping-list of the things he ought to buy there. On Friday, for example, he returned with a nice cake. 3. Mr. Sweet, the confectioner, deals in eggs and herrings.

VIII. Make up situations using the following words and phrases:

1. to do some shopping; to buy some cigarettes; to ask for five packets of; to continue one's shopping; a department store; a white shirt and two ties; the shoe department; size 42.

2. to go to the grocery department; to buy some flour; to like pancakes; to make the purchases; at the greengro-

cer's; to buy some lettuce, cucumbers and carrots.

3. to buy a pair of shoes; to be one's size; high-heeled shoes; a pair of good walking-shoes; with square toes; to be too large; to be a bit tight; to fit somebody perfectly.

IX. Translate the following into English:

Eile läksin ma kondiitritoodete kauplusse ja ostsin tordi ja pool kilo kompvekke. Müüja ütles, et mul tuleb maksta kolm rubla ja viiskümmend kopikat. Läksin kassa juurde ja andsin kassiriile viierublalise. Ta andis mulle tšeki ja 1.50 tagasi. Müüja pakkis kaubad ja ma panin need oma kandeõrku.

X. Speak on the following topics:

1. Describe a visit to a shop.
2. Give reasons for the introduction of the system of selfservice shops.
3. Describe the lay-out of a big store, saying what is to be bought in every department of the store.
4. Act as a guide in a grocery shop for a group of foreign tourists.

XI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

At the Dress Department

When you want to buy clothes you go to a shop. If you can find clothes that are the right size for you, you will probably buy them. Such clothes are called ready-made clothes. Clothes bought in a shop are ready-made. It is possible to get good ready-made coats, blouses, skirts and trousers. To buy ready-made suits is considerably cheaper than to have them made to measure.

Sometimes it happens, however, that people can't buy ready-made clothes. I happened to know a man who was so fat

that the only ready-made thing that fitted him was a handkerchief.

If you cannot find clothes that are the right size, you can go to a tailor's shop where you can have your clothes made to measure. Clothes made to measure we call tailor-made clothes.

Dialogue I

Miss A.: I shall be very glad to tell you what I did on Saturday. You remember that I bought some bacon, tea and so on; there was really a lot more. I have the bill here, so you can see exactly what I got at the grocer's. While I was there my sister went to the butcher's for a small joint of beef and half a leg of lamb (about 2 to 3 lb.) and then to the greengrocer's which is also a fruiterer's for 2 lb. of eating apples and 2 lb. of cooking apples; a dozen oranges, 1 lb. of mixed nuts, 2 lb. of beans, 8 lb. of potatoes and a good-sized cabbage.

I called round at the dairy to pay our bill for the milk (1 pint daily), the cream and the new-laid eggs (1 dozen). Then I went to the fish-monger's to get some herrings for our supper.

We went together to the baker's and paid for the bread that we had had, two brown loaves, two white loaves and six rolls, and bought 1 lb. of fruit cake and half a dozen small cakes (he's a confectioner as well as a baker) - and then went home, feeling rather tired.

Now, Mr. B., suppose you tell us something about your last day off?

Mr. B.: Well, I went to a men's outfitter where I wanted to buy new gloves and ties, socks, handkerchiefs and shirts. The one I went to had also hats and collars.

Miss A.: What size do you take in hats, collars and gloves?

Mr. B.: Oh, the English sizes are not the same as most continental ones. I take size 7 in hats, 15.5 in collars, 8 in gloves, and 8.5 in shoes.

Another shop I went was the tobacconist. I always have the same kind of cigarette, a hand-made Virginia, though he has excellent Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes too, and he has all the popular kinds in packets of ten and twenty and boxes of fifty and a hundred. He has too, a good choice of lighters, cigarette-holders and cigarette-cases. If you are a pipe-smoker you can get good pipes and pouches, and he has an excellent quality of pipe tobacco in 1 oz. packets and 2 oz. and 4 oz. tins.

Very good. Now, Miss N., can you tell a little about your last shopping?

Miss N.: One day last week I went to have a look at a hat. I tried it on and liked it very much, so I bought it. I needed a new pair of shoes; my present ones are rather worn, I saw a beautiful pair of walking shoes in snake skin, so I bought those as well.

My watch does not go very well just now; it has been gaining about ten minutes a day for sometime, and every now and then it stops altogether for no reason at all, I took it to a watchmaker just off Bond Street so that he could examine it. He said it wanted cleaning, so I left it with him.

I called in the jeweller's to buy a birthday present for my sister. They showed me some lovely ear-rings, necklaces and bracelets but I finally decided on a very pretty brooch and that completed my shopping.

Dialogue II

A : Let's go shopping. I have got quite a number of things to buy, and I believe I can get them all in this shop.

You see, I ought to buy a present for my friend. She has invited me to her birthday. What shall we look at first?

B: Gloves, I think. They must be on the ground floor. Yes, here we are, and I can see just the kind I want.

A: Well, that didn't take us long, now let's go up by the escalator to the third floor.

B: We'll just take a quick look around to see if there is anything we could take back as presents for the family.

A: I like these books, and do you? Shall we ask how much they are?

B: I want to get a comb and some safety-pins. Where do you think I can find them?

A: Oh, you must go to the haberdashery department. That's on a lower floor, I believe. We'll get them on our way out.

B: How do you like those white shoes just over there, on the right?

A: I like them very much, indeed. They are perfect for summer wear.

B: Do you think they're my size? They look just about right.

A: You should try them on.

TEXT A

AT THE POST-OFFICE

I study at Tartu and I often get letters, postcards, telegrams and parcels from my parents, who live in Tallinn.

I get my letters poste restante at the post-office near our university. The "Poste Restante" window keeps mail for those who, for some reason or other, prefer to pick it up personally.

I call at the post-office twice a day, for there are 4 collections and 2 deliveries daily (every day).

The procedure is the following: I go up to the counter (window) that has the notice: "Letters Poste Restante, Stamps, Postcards, Forms on Sale." I ask the clerk if there are any letters for me (to my name).

If there is a parcel addressed to me I am given a special form to fill in.

I write my name and address and go to Parcel Post. I tell the clerk that I am the addressee. He then asks my passport, checks it up with the form, returns my passport and hands me the parcel.

Sometimes I write letters at the post-office. I put the letter into an envelope, address it (write the address on it), stick a stamp on it and drop the letter into a letter-box (pillar-box).

If I want to send a letter of particular value, I'll have it registered. The advantage of this service is that registered letters are not left with the ordinary mail in the letter-box, but delivered personally.

If I want to send my letter by air-mail and by registered post, I give it to the clerk dealing with registered letters. The clerk weighs the letter, sticks on the necessary stamps, cancels the stamps with a big hammerlike stamp which marks the city, the post-office and the date of mailing. Then he writes out a receipt.

There are always many people at our post-office. It is small wonder since our post-office is quite a convenient place. On the wall there is a board with postal rates. This will give you all the information about how many stamps are needed for inland or foreign letters, that is how much postage must be paid on those letters.

At our post-office you can send all kinds of telegrams. There are three types of telegram service in our country: ordinary, urgent, express.

The "Money Orders" window needs almost no explanation. You may send money orders by mail or by telegram.

If you want to send printed matter (newspapers, magazines, books) you will have to go to the window marked "Book Post". They are found only at large post-offices. At smaller ones the window marked "Stamps, Registered Letters" will handle book post too.

At our post-office you can also send parcels insured or otherwise. You may have your parcels wrapped and tied.

Besides, you can subscribe there to different papers, journals and magazines published in the Soviet Union and in the countries of People's Democracy.

There are some telephone booths near the wall under the clock. You can telephone (ring up) your friends at Tartu and also book a trunk-call to any city in the Soviet Union and abroad. For a local call you will have to drop a 2 kopeck coin into the slot and pick up the receiver. When you hear the buzz, dial the number. If you have forgotten the necessary number, you may consult the directory. It is to be had at every post-office.

You may sit down comfortably and write a letter or a telegram. Tables and chairs are provided for that purpose.

There is ink, blotting-paper and gum provided free of charge.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. How often do you call at the post-office? 2. Where is the General Post-Office in your town? 3. How many times a day are letters delivered? 4. What can you buy at a post-office? 5. What must you fill in when you want to send a parcel? 6. What do you usually send as printed matter? 7. On what occasions do you get or send telegrams? 8. Do you often get letters? 9. Whom do you correspond with? 10. What does "to get letters poste restante" mean? 11. Where do you drop your letters? 12. What does the post-office clerk give you when you send a registered letter? 13. What is the postage on an ordinary (registered) letter (postcard)? 14. What can you do at a post-office? 15. To which newspapers have you subscribed? 16. What is the advantage of the air-mail service? 17. How should envelopes enclosing passports or other valuable papers be sent? 18. What happens to letters whose addressees cannot be found (to letters that are incorrectly addressed)? 19. When did you last go to the post-office? What did you do there? 20. Describe the procedure of sending an insured parcel (a registered letter)? 21. Describe the procedure of receiving a poste restante letter at the post-office? 22. What is the weight limit to parcel post deliveries in our country? 23. Is there any charge for the address of a telegram? 24. Does the postage depend on the weight of a letter?

II. Express the following in one word:

1. that can be easily read; plain and clear; 2. a post-office department to which letters can be addressed to be kept there until called for; 3. to make sure, guarantee; 4. to put sth. else in an envelope with a letter; 5. the first letters of a person's name; 6. the money charged by the post-office for carrying letters, parcels, etc.; 7. the writing on a letter showing where it is to be sent; 8. the day

when the letter is written; 9. a box for posting letters; 10. paper showing that the money has been paid.

III. Complete the following sentences:

1. The window marked "Parcel Post" 2. As there were valuable things in the parcel 3. Receipts are given to the senders in the following cases 4. If a letter is marked "Poste Restante" 5. They returned the letter to him because 6. In the USSR the return address is usually written 7. Let's drop in at the nearest post-office 8. Now we must get some wrapping paper in order to

IV. Supply suitable prepositions where necessary:

1. ... the post-office they told me that the telegram might yet come ... morning delivery. 2. After you have filled ... the form, hand it ... the next window. 3. When I dropped the letter ... the pillar-box, I recollected that I had forgotten to stick a stamp ... it. 4. She wants to enclose some stamps ... her letter ... her friend's collection. 5. What is the postage ... a phototelegram? 6. What is the charge ... a word ... a telegram? 7. Am I to stick a stamp ... the bottom ... an envelope or ... the top right-hand corner? 8. It turned out that the letter had been delivered ... the wrong address. 9. I asked the clerk if I could send the book ... book post. 10. There is an express telegram ... you. Will you sign ... it?

V. Paraphrase the words and the word-combinations underlined:

1. After I closed the envelope, I remembered that I had forgotten to put in the postcard I had long promised my friend's little son. 2. We write each other regularly. 3. Filling in a form don't forget to write your own ad-

dress. 4. This letter came on the postman's second round.
5. I should send the parcel off with a 100 rouble declared
value. 6. It is a telegram to be sent immediately. 7. Judg-
ing from the day his letter was sent, my friend was still
in Kiev. 8. She bought some envelopes with stamps on them.

VI. Translate the following into English:

1. Õelge, palun, kust on võimalik saata tähitud kir-
ja? - 12. luugi juurest. - Tänan. Palju maksab tähitud
kirja saatmine? - Tähitud kirja ja lennupostiga saadetud
kirja eest on tariif natuke kallim kui tavalise kirja eest.

2. Andke mulle, palun, 2 rubla väärtuses marke, 2 mar-
giga ümbrikut tähitud kirja jaoks ja rahakaarti blankett.
Kas teil postkaarte on?

3. Kas te eelistate saada oma posti nõudmiseni või
kättetoimetatuna?

4. Olles blangi täitnud, läks ta luugi juurde peal-
kirjaga "Rahakaartide vastuvõtmine ja väljaandmine" ja
ulatas selle postitöötajale.

5. Õelge, palun, palju see telegramm maksma läheb? -
See sõltub sõnade arvust. 60 kopikat. Siin on kvititung ja
raha tagasi. - Millal adressaat telegrammi kätte saab? -
Homme hommikul.

6. Pakis olid väärtuslikud asjad, seepärast otsustas
ta selle saata väärtsaadetisena. Et väärtsaadetist kätte
saada, tuleb adressaadil täita spetsiaalne blankett ja
esitada oma pass.

7. Kategooriliselt on keelatud raha kirja sisse panna.

8. Kui sul õnnestub see raamat saada, saada ta mulle
panderolliga.

TEXT B

A LETTER

A N N P A R K
G.P.O. Moscow
Poste Restante

March 1st, 1971

Dear Ann,

Thank you for the interesting letter and postcards you sent me from Moscow.

I am glad you are having a good time in the capital. I hope you'll tell me all about it when you come home.

How are things with Aunt Linda? Remember me to her and don't forget to convey to her my invitation to come and spend her summer holidays with us at Pärnu.

I want to ask you to do me a favour. If it is not inconvenient for you, please try to get some of the books in the list I am enclosing.

I hope to hear from you soon. Best wishes to Aunt Linda and yourself on the occasion of International Women's Day,

Yours,
Olga

DIALOGUES

Dialogue I

Customer: How can I send these 10 books to Leningrad?

Clerk: These should be sent by book post. We shall wrap them up and then you'll write the addressee's name and address legibly in the centre. The sender's name and address should be written at the bottom.

Customer: Must I write out the name in full, or will the initials do?

Clerk: Write it out in full to avoid any misunderstanding. Write the surname first, then the first name.

Customer: I'd like to have this insured for ten roubles.

Clerk: Certainly. Here's a receipt. Thirty kopecks, please.

Customer: Here you are. Thank you.

Clerk: Thank you.

Dialogue II

-- How much does the stamp for a letter to Berlin cost? --

-- Six kopecks. --

-- Please give me 2 six kopecks stamps and two envelopes. Here's a rouble. --

-- You haven't any change, have you? --

-- No, I'm sorry I haven't. Can I register the letter? --

-- Yes, of course. A letter by registered post costs eighteen kopecks. --

-- Please give me another 30 kopecks' worth of stamps. --

-- Fifty seven kopecks change. --

MEDICAL SERVICE

Nowhere in the world is so much attention given to the health of the population as in the Soviet Union.

In pre-revolutionary Russia the rate of mortality was high; infectious diseases - typhus, small-pox, children's diseases such as scarlet fever, measles were wide spread, epidemics carried away millions of people.

After the revolution of 1917 a wide network of medical institutions was established. Our clinics and hospitals are supplied with modern medical equipment. They do not limit their work to giving assistance to the patients who come to ask for advice, they also pay great attention to disease prevention.

The Soviet Government provides a wide network of health resorts for the workers and their families, where they can undergo a course of treatment. Special attention is paid to the care of mother and child.

All public health work is directed by the Ministry of Health. The centre of scientific medical thought is the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

Health services and hospitalisation are all free of charge.

SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

There is nothing more unpleasant than being taken ill when you are away from home. If that happens to you, go and see a doctor or send for him at once; he will come and feel your pulse, take your temperature, sound your lungs, and examine you thoroughly. He will prescribe a diet for you and tell you what to eat and what not to eat, and he will probably advise you to give up drinking coffee, or tea, or both, and to smoke less.

If you want some medicine, he will give you a prescription that you can get made up at a chemist.

Going to the chemist's is rather an adventure in a foreign town. Chemists' shops, these days, are wonderful places. Besides medicines, and all kinds of pills and ointments you can get all sorts of other things there as well, such as soaps, brushes, combs, bottles of every shape and size containing scent, mouthwashes, cough mixtures, and what not. You can buy tooth-pastes, tooth-brushes and a hundred and one other things required by man, woman or child.

DIALOGUES

Dialogue I

At the Doctor's

Doctor: What is the matter with you?

Patient: I feel quite ill. I think I've got the flu.

Doctor: Very likely. What are your symptoms?

Patient: I feel very weak and dizzy. I have a cold in my head and a sore throat.

Doctor: What is your temperature?

Patient: I've been running a high temperature since yesterday. Today it is 37.9° C.

Doctor: Please, strip to the waist. I must examine you.

Patient: Tell me, doctor, is it very serious? I was down with the flu last month.

Doctor: It will be serious, if you don't follow my instructions. You have only caught a cold. You have to go to bed at once.

Patient: Shall I have to keep my bed long?

Doctor: No, I think you'll recover in a few days.

Dialogue II

At the Dentist's

Patient: I have a terrible toothache, doctor.

Doctor: Well... Take this chair... Open your mouth wide, please, I'll look over your teeth. Of course, it's that back one that's giving you most of the trouble... I'm sorry, but it'll have to come out.

Patient: Oh, really! Will it hurt much, doctor?

Doctor: Oh, no. I guarantee you won't feel anything at all. I'll give you a painless injection. It'll be all over in no time.

Patient: Is it out, doctor?

Doctor: Yes, look! Isn't it a big one?

Patient: Wonderful! I felt no pain at all.

Doctor: Now will you please come and see me tomorrow? There's another one to be attended to. It's not very much decayed, it only needs filling.

Patient: What are your consultation hours tomorrow, doctor?

Doctor: Let me see... Tomorrow is Wednesday... My hours will be from two-thirty to eight in the evening.

Patient: Could I make an appointment for three o'clock?

Doctor: Certainly.

Patient: Fine. Good-bye, doctor.

Dialogue III

A.: What must I say when I am introduced to someone?

B.: Oh, just "How do you do?"

A.: And what do they answer?

B.: "How do you do?"

A.: But it seems nonsense. I ask them a question about their health and they don't give an answer; instead they ask me a question which I don't answer.

B.: Yes, I suppose it is rather strange, but we don't think of "How do you do?" as a question - it's just a greeting. If you really wanted to know about a friend's health you would say "How are you?"

A.: Oh, yes, I've heard that; and what do they answer?

B.: Very well, thank you. How are you?

A.: And what do you say if you are not very well?

B.: Just "Not very well" or "Not too well."

A.: That's good; it's just what I wanted.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the questions:

1. Why is the rate of mortality in the U.S.S.R. gradually dropping? 2. What medical aid are the Soviet people provided with in case of illness? 3. What infectious diseases do children suffer from? 4. What measures are taken in the Soviet Union to protect the health of children? 5. What diseases are typical of old age? 6. What is being done to prolong the life of people? 7. What can be done to prevent an epidemic? 8. What explains the fact that such diseases as typhoid fever, small-pox, malaria are not spread in our country? 9. Why must one go to the dentist regularly? 10. Have you ever suffered from a bad toothache? 11. What must old (young) people do to keep in good health? 12. What do you do when you feel feverish?

II. Fill in the blanks with the link-verb 'to fall, to be, to feel' according to the meaning of the sentences:

1. He ... ill for a long time but he is better now.
2. The boy ... seriously ill and could not attend classes.
3. He ... quite well again, but he has a hard cough. 4. He ... very seriously ill and he keeps his bed. 5. All my colleagues ... ill with the grippe one after another. 6. Comrade P. says he ... quite ill, but being a doctor, I know the reason why he never ... well.

III. Make up situations using the following words and word combinations:

to look ill; to be in bed; to shiver; his face was white;
to have a headache; to be all right.

to be sick; to take one's temperature; to consult the doctor; to make a prescription; the medicine did him good.

to wake up; to have a fever; to call the doctor; a thermometer; instructions; to be all right; after a while.

IV. What are the questions to which the following sentences are the answers:

1. I was ill last in February. 2. Yes, I did. I kept my bed. 3. Yes, I was. I was put on the sick-list. 4. No ambulance was called; the district visiting doctor was sent for. 5. I complained of a bad headache, a pain in the back and a feeling of sickness. 6. He prescribed powders for the headache and cups or mustard plasters for the pain in the back. 7. He diagnosed the case as the flu. 8. Yes, the treatment did me a world of good. 9. It took me a week to get good.

V. Supply the necessary prepositions or adverbs:

A member ... a military band came ... the surgeon ... a throatache. "Let me see your throat. Oh, that's not so bad. You'll be all right ... a day or two. I think you had better rest a little ... a week or so."

And ... these words the surgeon gave ... the man a sick-leave. A week later the surgeon met that bandsman ... the street.

"How's your throat?" he asked.

"It's quite well, sir," was the reply.

"That's good," said the surgeon. "You can go ... your duty now. ... the way, what instrument do you play ... the band?"

"A small drum, sir!" said the bandsman.

VI. Translate into English:

1. Meie haiglad ja kliinikud on varustatud kaasaegse meditsiinilise sisseseadega. 2. Kui te tahate seda rohtu,

siis te peate minema arsti juurde ja paluma temalt retsepti. 3. Pärast 1917. aasta revolutsiooni loodi laialdane meditsiiniliste asutuste võrk. 4. Erilist tähelepanu pööratakse ema ja lapse eest hoolitsemisele. 5. Tervishoiualane teenindamine ja hospitaliseerimine on tasuta. 6. Mul on eilsest saadik väga kõrge temperatuur. 7. Palun võtke end vööni paljaks, ma pean teid läbi vaatama. 8. Ärge kartke, me teen teile valutu süsti. 9. Ma tahaksin küsida oma tädi tervise järele. 10. Ta nägu oli valge ja ta värises üleni. 11. Ma ei tunne end täna päris hästi. 12. Kas te tahaksite, et ma tutvustan teid oma vennale?

VII. Supply the appropriate modal verbs:

1. A person who wants to enter the medical institute ... pass entrance examinations. 2. A person who wants to specialize in pharmacy ... study pharmacy. 3. A student who wants to make progress in his studies ... attend lectures. 4. A student who wants to know the structure of the human body ... know anatomy. 5. If one wants to know chemistry well one ... make lots of experiments. 6. If you wanted to become a doctor you ... to study medicine. 7. Those who want to become dentists ... study dentistry. 8. A student who is interested in research work ... become a member of the students' scientific society. 9. If you want to become a surgeon you ... to specialize in surgery. 10. In order to know anatomy well one ... study the structure of the human body.

CINEMA

I am a great cinema-goer (cinema-fan). As a matter of fact I see all the best films that are on in our town.

I prefer feature films, especially the productions of the Mosfilm and Lenfilm studios. They are especially good at producing magnificent, extremely true-to-life films based on the novels and plays by Russian classics such as "Live Corpse", "Crime and Punishment", "War and Peace", etc.

As far as foreign films go I also like many of them. Lately joint film making has become very popular with film makers of several countries. Such joint films (co-productions) turn out very good sometimes.

Mysteries (thrillers) produced by the countries of People's Democracies are often very exciting.

As to our Tallinfilm Studio - it is especially good at shooting puppet films. The best among them "Ott in Outer Space", "Talent", series of Cameraman Kõps and others have been shown in 50 foreign countries and have won international prizes at film festivals.

And recently also some feature films, newsreels and documentaries of the Tallinfilm Studio have won success and popularity. Critics have praised "The New Satan of Põrgupõhja", "What happened to Andres Lapeteus", "The Milkman of Mäeküla", etc. It must be pointed out that all these are the screen adaptations of the novels by our writers and classics.

I usually buy tickets for the morning or afternoon performances. If I want to go to an evening show, I buy a ticket in advance.

I like to arrive at the cinema a couple of minutes before the film starts. If there is some time to wait I can always look at the portraits of film stars or some exhibition or at the bills advertising some new film which are hanging on the walls of the foyer.

It is a good thing that those who are late are not allowed to enter the hall until the newsreel is over. I hate being disturbed when I am watching a film.

If I like a film very much I go to see it a second time, and, besides, I see many films on television.

I regularly read the journal "The Screen" to know what films have been released and which ones are being shot.

The other day the following announcement in the journal caught my eye:

COMING:

SOON ON THE SCREEN:

New All-Colour, Wide-Screen Film In 2 Series

T C H A I K O V S K Y

Directed by Igor Talankin

Produced at the Mosfilm studios

Screenplay by J. Nagibin and I. Talankin

Photography: M. Pilihhina

Starring I. Smoktunovsky

W A T C H F O R T H E A D S !

And I immediately made up my mind to go and see this film as soon as it comes out on the screen in our town. They say that Smoktunovsky's interpretation of this role is quite unusual.

If a film is the screen adaption of a book which I don't remember very well I always reread the book to be able to compare it with the film version.

I know all the famous Soviet script-writers, producers and camera-men.

There are several cinemas at Tartu but I prefer the "Ekraan" which is the newest. It seats about 400 people.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you like the cinema? 2. Do you prefer the cinema to the theatre? 3. Name the various genres of films and say which you prefer and for what reasons. 4. Can TV replace the cinema or the theatre, do you think? 5. Whom do you usually go to the pictures with? 6. What row do you usually sit in at the cinema? 7. For which performances do you book tickets as a rule? 8. Why do people book in advance? 9. What was the last film you saw about? 10. Who is your favourite film star? 11. How often do you go to the cinema? 12. What does a usual cinema show consist of? 13. What information does one usually find on a bill advertising a film? 14. Why do some people prefer to go to matinee performances? What advantage is there to it? 15. What are the duties of an usher at a cinema?

II. Complete the following sentences:

1. A newsreel cinema ... 2. To dub a film is ... 3. A film has a long run if ... and a short run if ... 4. It's a wonderful film. I don't think I've ever seen ... 5. The prices of cinema tickets are between ... and depend on ... 6. What makes it the best film I ever saw is ... 7. Foreign films which have not been dubbed, have ... 8. I prefer to sit in the back rows at the cinema because ... 9. A travelogue is a film ... 10. We presented our tickets to the usher and she

III. Insert suitable prepositions or adverbs where necessary:

1. What's ... tonight ... the "Saluut", I wonder? - I don't know. It should be ... the paper. I'll look it ... Here we are. They are playing "The Taming of the Shrew" - the screen version ... Shakespeare's play ... the same name.

It was a great success all ... the world with such stars as Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton acting ... it. - Has it been dubbed ... Russian? - Yes, I am afraid so. - It's a pity. I'd like to hear the English language, you know, just ... the sake of practice. - So do I. But shall we still go and see it? - By all means. I'll book two seats ... the last performance ... phone. I remembered just now that it is ... two series and so it may last ... 3 hours. And I have more time ... the evening.

2. ... Moscow it is often very difficult to get a ticket ... the cinema ... Saturday and Sunday nights. All tickets are sold ... You must book ... advance.

3. I don't care much ... that sort ... films. They are sentimental, dragged ... and altogether not true---life.

4. ... the cinema the public sees moving pictures ... the screen and hears the actors talk ... the same time.

5. - Have you seen the latest Estonian film? I don't remember the title but it has just come ... the screen. There's a general rush ... the film and all my friends speak so enthusiastically ... it. - I saw it ... television the other day and didn't like it. Tallin film productions still don't amount ... much, unfortunately. -

IV. Make up situations using the following words and word combinations:

1. to make up one's mind; to enter the hall; newsreel; to be over; in two series; not to amount to much; screen version (of); dull (boring).

2. joint film; star; to dub (in); to be a great success; plot; on television; by all means; for a second time.

3. to book seats; in the back rows; to prefer; "short"; to be late; not allowed; usher; to disturb.

4. advertising bill; to announce; to have a long run;

sold out; impression; worth seeing; for the sake of; to enjoy.

5. performance; to specialize in; to my mind; to shoot; documentary; to come out on the screen; to praise.

V. Translate the following into English:

1. Filmi väärtamisest võtab osa palju inimesi: režissöör, näitlejad, operaatorid, jne. 2. Tavaline kinoetendus koosneb ringvaatest ja kunstilisest filmist. Ent on ka kinosid, mis spetsialiseeruvad ainult ringvaadete, dokumentaalfilmi- de ja teiste lühifilmide näitamisele. 3. Me oleme harjunud subtiitritega filmidega, sest eesti keelde dubleeritakse filme harva. 4. Oled sa juba näinud uut Nõukogude - Itaalia koostööfilmi "Punane telk" Claudia Cardinalega peaosas? - Ei ole. Kus see film jookseb? 5. Üldine probleem filmidega, mis põhinevad raamatutel on, et tihti ei küündi filmi variant raamatu tasemeni. 6. Millised on sinu muljed uuest india filmist? Olen kuulnud, et see sai üsna sooja vastuvõtu osaliseks. - Oh, polnud suurem asi. Ma ei armasta liiga sentimentaalseid filme. Nad on pikalevenivad ja ei ole elutruud. 7. Ma eelsitan üldiselt kõia päevastel seanssidel. Esiteks on piletid natuke odavamad ja teiseks ei ole vaja seista järjekorras. Kinno võib minna viimasel minutil. Kui ma aga tahan minna õhtusele seansile, pean pileti varem ostma, sest õhtuti võib tihti kassa kohal näha silti "Väljamüüdnud". 8. Teatris tahan ma istuda lavale nii lähedale kui võimalik. Ent kinos eelistan ma istuda veidi kaugemale ekraanist. Tegelikult, mida kaugemale, seda parem. 9. Kas tasub seda filmi vaatama minna? - Kindlasti. See on üks paremaid filme, mis meie maal on välja lastud.

DIALOGUES

Dialogue I

- I want to go to the pictures. Would you like to come with me? -
- I'd be glad to join you. Where shall we go? -
- Is that Audrey Hepburn film still on at the "Ekraan"? -
- No, I don't think so. It had a very long run but last week they changed the programme. -
- Where is it showing now? -
- It should be in the papers. Here we are! "My Fair Lady" is on at the "Komsomol". Here's what the paper says about it: "Audrey Hepburn in an amazing role "My Fair Lady" based on the comedy by G.B. Shaw "Pygmalion", also starring Rex Harrison as Professor Higgins." -
- It is a pity that it is dubbed into Russian. And besides that it has certainly got Estonian sub-titles (captions). They spoil the view and distract your attention. I like to hear the English language, you know, just for the sake of practice. -
- So do I. Would you still care to see that film? -
- Certainly. But can we manage to get tickets for the 8 o'clock show? There's a general rush for this film. -
- Let's ring up the box-office and book seats right away. -
- I suggest that we take a taxi. -
- O. K. -

EXERCISE

Render the contents of the dialogue above briefly.

Dialogue II

- Did you like it? -
- It's the best picture I've seen this year. I had a real good time. What's your impression? -

- I enjoyed the music and the colour - these were splendid, and the photography was very good indeed. --
- I'll go and see it again and take Ann with me. I enjoyed every bit of it. By the way, what shall we see next week? --
- They are announcing a new Hungarian thriller. It will be very exciting, I believe. --
- Maybe. To my mind, they don't often amount to much. And the plot is so tangled up that you can hardly understand who is who in them. --
- But I can assure you that this one is really worth seeing. And it is sure to receive a warm welcome in our town. --

EXERCISE

Memorize the dialogue above and reproduce it in class.

TEXT B

CINEMAS IN ENGLAND AND IN THE SOVIET UNION

In England the cinema is usually called "the pictures". The American name "the movies" is sometimes used. The first performance, or "showing" as it is called, begins about two o'clock in the afternoon, and the show goes on from then until about half past ten. The cinema is not emptied between the "showings", so that once you have paid for your seat you can stay in the cinema as long as you like. That is very inconvenient and disturbing for the audience having people walking in and out all the time. Here we have a definite number of performances daily with reserved seats only.

There is usually one main film (a feature film), a shorter one (a short film or simply a "short"), a news film (a newsreel), some advertisements and a "trailer" - telling about the film for the next week. The "short" is a two or three reel film; it may be a popular science film, a travelogue, or animated cartoon. Sometimes a travelogue or a documentary is the main item on the programme. In bigger cities there are cinemas specializing in showing "shorts" and news films.

The prices of cinema seats outside London are between 5 shillings and 7 shillings. The prices in London are higher. In our country seats are cheaper for matinée (daytime) performances (matinées) than for evening performances. There is one set of prices for weekdays and another for Sundays.

That is one of the reasons why many of us attend matinées on week days. And there is also little chance of your seeing the "All Sold Out" sign over the box-office. You can almost always get tickets at the last moment and there is hardly any queue.

Cinemas in England are usually larger and more comfortable than the theatres and may often have a restaurant. Behind the cinema screen there is a stage, so that the

building can be used for concerts and other performances. In some towns in Britain the cinemas are closed on Sundays. In England people are allowed to smoke in most cinemas and in some theatres.

EXERCISE

Compare cinemas in the Soviet Union with cinemas in England. Take up the following points: the price of seats, the time the shows are run, admission to the showings, the kinds of films demonstrated during one show.

A VISIT TO THE THEATRE

Last Saturday night two friends went to the new "Vane-muine" theatre. One of them had managed to get tickets for a play by the English playwright John Osborne "Look Back in Anger" presented by the State Youth Theatre. The other friend went to the new theatre for the first time.

When the two friends arrived at the theatre, the "All Sold Out" sign was already up. And there were many people walking about asking passers-by if they had an extra ticket.

A.: "How did you manage to book seats? I know tickets are very hard to get for a Youth Theatre performance. Whenever they are at Tartu, there is always a notice over the box-office "Sold Out".

B.: "Yes, it's usually extremely crowded. I booked seats long in advance."

As they gave their hats and coats to the cloak-room attendant they were offered opera glasses.

B.: "No, thanks, we're sitting in the front, very close to the stage."

A.: "Where are our seats?"

B.: "They are in the stalls, in the middle of row 6."

The cloak-room attendant gave them their check and told them that they could get programmes from the usher. The usher led them down the aisle showing them to their seats.

A.: "What a wonderful theatre this is! How large it is!"

B.: "Yes, and the house is full. I am eager for the play to begin, you know. I am very fond of drama."

A.: "Who is in the cast today? Who plays the leading roles?"

B. ran his eye down the programme and said:

"They've got an excellent cast tonight. Kraam is playing the part of Jimmy Porter."

- A.: "Yes, this company has some very fine actors and actresses. And this play has had a very successful run. Do you often go to the theatre?"
- B.: "Yes, I often come here. I like the theatre - no matter where you sit, in the stalls, or on the balcony, you see and hear equally well. They have an interesting exhibition in the foyer. Let's take a look around in the interval."
- A.: "How long will the play last?"
- B.: "The performance will be over by 10 o'clock, I suppose. It's a play in 3 acts, the programme says. The scene is laid in a large Midland town and it depicts the life of post-war youth of England."
- A.: "I am glad of the chance to see this play."
- The audience followed the play with great interest. Everyone was carried away by the good acting. When the curtain fell after the first act, the audience burst into applause.
- B.: "Let's have a look round now. This interval will last at least ten minutes."
- A.: "It would be interesting to go backstage and see what goes on behind the wings now, peep into the dressing rooms, have a look at the actors making up and see the stagehands prepare the sets... I suppose the producer is also somewhere behind the wings."
- B.: "Oh, that couldn't be arranged. And besides, you'd get in everybody's way there. Let's better step into the refreshment room and have a glass of juice."
- A.: "Oh, let's hurry. There goes the second bell. The lights will be out in a moment."

The friends were very unfortunate. They were a couple of minutes late through their own fault. The curtain had gone up already and they were not allowed in. As late-comers they had to watch the second act from the balcony.

At last the final curtain fell and the lights went up. Curtain call followed curtain call.

B.: "Well, what do you think of the play?"

A.: "I enjoyed every minute of it. We had a very good time this evening."

B.: "I think it was a fine production, excellently directed and wonderfully acted. It was certainly a success with the public."

A.: "Yes, the main characters were superb."

After the performance the two friends went for a walk in town.

A.: "Look. A new bill (poster) has been put up. Oh! "King Lear" is going to be staged. It'll be on tomorrow a week. I'd love to see it."

B.: "You speak so enthusiastically of it that I suppose I'll have to see it too."

A.: "Let's go together. I'll call at the theatre tomorrow to buy tickets for the play."

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What English playwrights do you know? Can you name any plays by them? What plays by English authors have been produced in your home town of late?

2. Who is your favourite actor (or actress, ballet-dancer, singer) at the "Estonia" (at the "Vanemuine")? Are you always carried away by his acting (dancing, singing)?

3. What great Estonian artists of the past do you know?

4. What do you prefer, a drama, an opera or a ballet; the first night performance or an ordinary one; seats in the stalls or in the dress circle; an evening performance or a matinee? Give your reasons.

5. Do you know anybody who prefers going to the cinema rather than to the theatre? What might the reasons be?

6. Has the spread of television affected attendance of theatres in any way? How do you like TV plays? Is there any difference to your mind in watching a play on TV or at a theatre?

7. Is it easy work to make a play a good production?

8. Describe the play's way till its first night.

9. What are the two main parts of a modern theatre building?

10. Seats in the hall of a theatre are divided into groups with a fixed price for each. What do we call these groups and which of these is the most expensive and which is the cheapest?

11. What information do you learn from a programme (from a bill)?

12. What do we call a person who shows us to our seats?

13. What people could you meet backstage if you were allowed to go there before the beginning of a performance?

14. In what way do we express our admiration for the acting (singing) and the performance in general?

15. How often do you go to the theatre? What plays have you seen recently?

16. Have you ever attended a puppet-show?

II. Complete the following sentences using proper words and phrases:

1. During the interval we 2. The house is always sold out. Tickets are You'll have to book them 3. The third bell sounded, the lights went out 4. When the final curtain fell, the play was 5. After leaving our coats and hats ... , we 6. We bought a programme 7. I saw "Swan Lake" for the first time at ... with... dancing the part of 8. In "Anna Karenina" the scene...

9. My favourite actor appeared on ... in She got a lot of She is very popular 10. No sooner had we taken our seats, than the orchestra

III. Use the correct articles wherever needed:

1. I was at ... Philharmonic ... other day. Tchaikovsky's 5th Symphony with Mravinsky as ... conductor was on ... programme. 2. ... regular part of ... students' life are visits to ... theatre. ... students are enthusiastic theatre-goers. Of course ... seats up on ... balcony suit students' pockets best. That is why ... actors say that ... most receptive audiences are to be found up in ... galleries. 3. ... two main parts of ... modern theatre building are ... stage and ... hall. 4. As ... rule, ... operas and ... ballets at ... Bolshoi Theatre are magnificently staged. ... costumes, ... dresses, ... scenery, ... excellent orchestra and famous conductors, everything is best there. As soon as ... curtain is up, you will forget everything except ... performance. It is ... marvellous theatre. 5. At ... theatre I don't like to sit right in ... front. I prefer to sit some distance from ... stage. 6. Being in Tallinn some weeks ago, I went to ... State Youth Theatre. I saw "The Spring" ... a stage adaptation of ... book of ... same name by Oskar Luts. - Was it ... Panso production? - I think so, but I am not sure. - Who were in ... cast? - They had ... very fine cast that night. It consisted of young actors. I think it was ... diploma production of ... graduates of ... Chair of Drama Art of ... State Conservatoire. - Was it ... success either ... public? - Oh, yes. I think they received ... very warm welcome. ... acting was fine and when ... final curtain fell ... young actors received ... call after ... call.

IV. Insert suitable prepositions or articles where necessary:

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Smith went ... the theatre. They had some discussion ... first as to what kind ... a show to attend: a comical opera, a drama or a ballet. They decided ... a play. ... the theatre they went first ... the box-office and asked ... two seats ... the orchestra. But the orchestra seats were sold ... and they had to take two seats ... the first balcony. Once ... the theatre, they presented their tickets ... the usher and left their hats and coats ... the cloak-room. Another usher led them ... their seats which were ... the fifth row (... the first balcony) and also gave ... them a programme.

The Smiths enjoyed the play very much. It was a comedy and the scene was laid ... Paris. Everybody was carried ... the marvellous acting. ... the end ... each act the audience applauded ... the players very loudly.

There were two intervals ... which they went ... the refreshment room and had a cup ... coffee. The final curtain fell ... about eleven o'clock.

V. Express the underlined parts of the sentences in other suitable words and expressions:

1. At Moscow theatres the performances are usually over at about 11 o'clock. 2. N. is a really great artist. One is always greatly impressed by his acting. 3. The action of the play takes place in pre-revolutionary Russia. 4. Tickets for the productions of the State Youth Theatre have to be booked a long time before the performances take place. 5. The audience listened to the play with great interest and attention. 6. There was a storm of applause when the curtain rose. 7. All the parts in this play are played by young actors. 8. The play was received by the public very well.

VI. Make up situations using the following words and word combinations:

1. to enjoy; leading part; to conduct the orchestra; scenery; really beautiful; in a box; during the interval; performance.

2. bill; stage; probably; acting; carried away by; in the second act; to burst into applause; success.

3. the scene is laid; to depict; the main characters; to follow with great interest; splendid; enthusiastically; to have a good time.

4. to manage; production; full house; in advance; extra ticket; at the cloak-room; in the front; comfortably seated.

VII. Translate the following into English:

1. Tšelise kunstiteose loomine nõuab tšelist talenti ja inspiratsiooni, ent peale selle ka väga palju tööd. Pärast kuid kestnud rasket tööd ja paljusid proove toimub näidendi peaproov, ja alles siis kohtub näidend esietendusel teatripublikuga.

2. Olles mõni nädal tagasi Moskvast komanderingus, seisime kolleegiga raske probleemi ees: mida teha õhtul. Suurde Teatrisse oli muidugi võimatu pileteid saada - need on ammu ette läbi müüdud. Meil jäi valida kas draama või mõne muusikalise lavastuse nagu näiteks opereti või muusikali vahel. Mina tegin ka veel ettepaneku minna estraadikontserdile. Asja otsustas mu kolleeg öeldes, et ta eelistab head näidendit ükskõik millisele muusikalisele etendusele. Lõksimegi afišside juurde, et vaadata, mida sel õhtul Moskva draamateatrites mängitakse.

3. Eesti teatrite lavastajad püüduvad tihti Kitzbergi, Vilde, Tammsaare ja Lutsu näidendite poole. Nad on nüüd klassikud, kuid nende töödes võib alati leida midagi uut

ja kaasaegset. See käib eriti Tammsaare kohta. Tema näiden-
dite ja romaanide dramatiseeringuid lavastatakse pidevalt
meie teatrite poolt.

4. Jõudsime teatrisse mõni minut enne etenduse algust.
Kui astusime saali, häälestasid orkestrandid juba pille. Ha-
kati tulesid kustutama ja pidime paluma kohanäitajat, et ta
viiks meid meie kohtadele. Jõudsime vaevalt istet võtta,
kui eesriie kerkis.

VII. Be ready to talk on:

1. Your last visit to the theatre (in greater detail).
What was on? Who wrote it? What actors were in it (who was
in the cast)? Where did you sit? What was the price of the
ticket? Was the house full? What did you do before the per-
formance? (during the interval?) How did you like the play?
Where was the scene laid? Was it a long play? (in how many
acts and scenes?) Was it a success with the public? Did the
actors receive calls?

2. Your favourite play or any other play, opera, musi-
cal, operetta or ballet. Name the playwright or the compos-
er and the script-writer of an opera or ballet. Retell the
plot in a few words and say where the scene of the play is
laid. Describe the characters and name the actors and ac-
tresses who played the parts (who were in the cast).

TEXT B

THE INTERIOR OF A MODERN THEATRE

What does the interior of a modern theatre look like? Its two main parts are the stage and the hall (A. E. - auditorium). The hall is separated from the stage by the orchestra. At the sides of the stage are the wings. A curtain (when lowered or drawn) covers the stage. An intricate system of lights (footlights and toplights) illuminates the stage. The seats on the ground floor are known as the stalls (those nearer the stage are the orchestra stalls). The passages between the rows of stalls are the aisles. The raised back part of the ground floor is the pit, while the small compartments nearer the stage are the boxes. Then follow the dress circle, the balconies and, finally, the gallery, where in some theatres, alongside with seats, standing room is available for the lowest admission fee.

DIALOGUES

In the Theatre

Winter: "There are our tickets, Herr Simon. - Three for the dress-circle."

Simon: "And there's Mrs. Brown! - Good evening!"

Mrs. Brown: "How do you do."

W.: "Well, let's go in and take our seats."

S.: "The orchestra are already tuning up their instruments."

M.B.: "Can you distinguish the various instruments, Herr Winter?"

W.: "Yes, the violin, the harp, the flute and the horn."

S.: "I like strings much better than wind-instruments."

W.: "The conductor is entering."

M.B.: "He is getting a lot of applause; he is very popular with the public."

W.: "Now he is raising his baton."

S.: "The overture is beginning."

After the Performance

M.B.: "What a pity! The performance is over. - Could you follow all right, Herr Winter?"

W.: "Oh yes, I've read the play before."

S.: "I noticed that the cast was very good. None of the actors suffered from stagefright."

M.B.: "And none of them depended on the prompter."

W.: "The ballet was also quite good."

M.B.: "But how much work precedes the first-night of an opera or play!"

S.: "Yes, only think of the rehearsals, and finally the dress rehearsal."

M.B.: "But now we can say: All's well that ends well."

SPORTS AND GAMES

Sport occupies an essential part in an Englishman's daily life. Tennis and golf are very popular in England and so indeed are the various forms of athletics, such as running, jumping, swimming and rowing. The two great games in England for boys and men are cricket in summer and football in winter. Cricket is a national game in England. There are two kinds of football in England: "Soccer" and "Rugger" (or "Rugby"). Soccer is played by teams of eleven men with a round ball and Rugby is played by fifteens with an oval ball. Boxing is a very popular sport too. Horse-racing (in one form or another) goes on all the year round. Englishmen have also got "mechanical" sports - motorracing, aviation and so on. Sometimes when they get a really hard winter, they ski, skate and toboggan.

Every man must take physical exercises in order to keep fit.

Sport is very popular in the Soviet Union. The millions of Soviet citizens go in for one or another kind of sport. Football is the most popular outdoor game in our country. But our people enjoy many other games too, for example basketball, volleyball, baseball, handball, tennis. Of indoor games chess and draughts are the most popular. Paul Keres is our Estonian Grandmaster in chess. Maaaja Ranniku has in several years become the chess-champion among the women of the USSR. The so-called sport event number one is track and field athletics. Our track-and-field sportsmen are well-known in the whole world, for instance Janis Lusis who was the world record holder in javelin throw and Victor Saneyev who is the world triple-jump record holder. Our sprinters and long-distance runners, pole vaulters, discus throwers, shot-putters, decathlonists have set many world, Olympic and national records. Many people go in for gymnastics on ap-

paratus or without apparatus, fencing, riding, cycling, shooting, and various forms of heavy athletics, such as weightlifting, wrestling and boxing. In summer we enjoy all kinds of aquatic sports, such as swimming, diving, yachting and rowing. In our country there are many indoor swimming-pools, therefore it is possible to swim all the year round. Mountaineering and hiking are widely spread in our country. In winter we usually ski, skate, toboggan or play ice-hockey.

Soviet sportsmen have established many world and national records in various sports. They have won outstanding victories at home and abroad. They are especially good at winter sports, such as ice-hockey, speed skating, figure skating, skiing, etc. Our sportsmen have achieved good results at the world and European championships as well as at the Olympic Games. In 1968 the 19th Olympic Games were held in Mexico. At these Games Soviet sportsmen got 29 gold, 32 silver and 30 bronze medals. Nine athletes from Estonia belonged to the Olympic team of the Soviet Union and two of them won medals - S. Tchirkova - a gold medal in fencing and J. Talts - a silver medal in weightlifting, while Tõnu Lepik was the fifth in long jump. At our university all the students have many possibilities to go in for sports. We have the best stadium in the town and some well-equipped gymnasiums. An excellent sport base at Kääriku is also at our disposal. At the 18th Olympic Games in Tokyo our former student Rein Aun won a silver medal in decathlon.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the two great games in England?
2. What are the other games that are popular in England?
3. What is the difference between Soccer and Rugby?
4. What sorts of "mechanical" sports can you name?
5. Why must one go in for sport?
6. What is the most popular sport in the Soviet Union (in Estonia)?
7. What kinds of games do you know?
- 8.

What is the most popular indoor game in our country? 9. Which events are there in decathlon? Name them. 10. What forms of heavy athletics can you name? 11. What sorts of aquatic sports do you know? 12. What sports are Soviet sportsmen good at? 13. Who is the most popular sportsman in the world (in the Soviet Union, in Estonia, in Tartu, at our university)? 14. Who is the world long-jump record holder? 15. Do you go in for sport? 16. What sport do you go in for in winter (in summer)? 17. What sports society do you belong to? 18. What is your favourite outdoor (indoor) game? 19. Are you a football (ice-hockey) fan? 20. Can you sail a yacht? 21. Can you skate? 22. Which do you like better: skiing or skating? 23. Do you and your friends ever go hiking? 24. Where and when were the last Olympic Games held? 25. Where and when will the next Olympic Games be held?

II. Use the following words and phrases in sentences of your own:

1. an essential part; 2. to keep fit; 3. to go in for; 4. Grandmaster; 5. an indoor swimming-pool; 6. to set a national record; 7. widely spread; 8. to be held; 9. to win a silver medal; 10. the world record holder in.

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text:

1. Jaan Talts ... a world record in ... 2. The world ... record belongs to Robert Beamon. 3. Football is an ... game. 4. Soccer is played by ... of fifteen. 5. The ... sport event number one is ... 6. I like ... on apparatus. 7. Of ... sports, he prefers swimming. 8. In winter we can swim in an indoor ... 9. The three events of heavy athletics are ..., ... and ... 10. Our sportsmen have ... good results at the world and European ...

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary:

1. My friend goes boxing. 2. He joined ... a sports society three years ago. 3. Robert Beamon set a world long-jump record ... the 19th Olympic Games ... Mexico ... October, ... 1968. 4. S. Tchirkova won a gold medal ... fencing. 5. Rugby is played ... teams ... fifteen ... an oval ball. 6. The Olympic Games take place once ... every four years. 7. We are proud ... our sportsmen. 8. Maaaja Ranniku became a chess-champion ... the women ... the USSR. 9. Soviet sportsmen have won outstanding victories ... home and ... abroad. 10. Our sportsmen are good ... nearly all kinds of sports.

V. Tell what you know about the following sportsmen:

1. Gabriele Seyfert; 2. Robert Beamon; 3. Jaan Talts; 4. Hubert Pärnakivi; 5. Valeri Brumel; 6. Paul Keres; 7. Irina Rodnina; 8. Abebe Bikila; 9. Anatoli Firsov; 10. Cassius Clay.

VI. Name:

1. 6 track-and-field events; 2. 5 games; 3. 3 kinds of aquatic sports; 4. 5 things children do outdoors in winter in their free time; 5. 3 world record holders; 6. 4 national record holders; 7. 5 kinds of winter sports.

VII. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. It is necessary to take physical exercises in order to keep fit. 2. My friend is a football fan. 3. Our people enjoy all kinds of sports. 4. Sport occupies an essential part in Englishman's daily life. 5. Of outdoor games, I prefer football. 6. Hiking is widely spread in Estonia.

VIII. Make up situations using the following words and phrases:

1. a track-and-field competition; the University Sta-

dium; spectators; to qualify for the finals; the national record holder; to set a new record.

2. a skating-rink; to learn to skate; to be on skates; a more experienced skater; to lose one's balance; to have a rest.

3. the home-team; a visiting team; to win the game 3:1 (three to one); a third victory running.

IX. Ask questions from one another using the following indirect questions and answer these questions:

1. ... if he knows the difference between the words "sport" and "game". 2. ... what games he knows. 3. ... what game is the most popular in the Soviet Union. 4. ... if he can name some ball games which are popular in Estonia. 5. ... if he can name a few kinds of winter sports. 6. ... if he goes in for any kind of sport. 7. ... if he is good at any kind of sport. 8. ... which he likes better, boxing or weightlifting. 9. ... if a sportsman needs regular training. 10. ... why a sportsman needs regular training.

X. Translate the following into English:

Pealtvaatajad tundsid suurt huvi Mehhiko Olümpiamängude kaugushüppe võistluste vastu, sest siin kohtusid kolm vana rivaali - Ralph Boston (USA), Lynn Davies (Inglismaa) ja Igor Ter-Ovanesjan (NSV Liit) - ning edukas uustulnukas Robert Beamon. Eelmisel aastal oli Igor Ter-Ovanesjan korranud maailmarekordit (8.35), Lynn Davies aga oli treeningul hüpanud 8.40. Meie vabariigi rekordiomanik Tõnu Lepikul oli õnnestunud võita nii Beamonit kui ka Bostonit mõni kuu enne Olümpiamänge. Lõppvõistlustele pääses 17 sportlast. Finaalvõistlus toimus järgmise päeva pärastlõunal. Neljandana hüppas Robert Beamon. Ta hüpe oli erakordselt pikk. Kohtunikel kulus selle hüppe mõõtmiseks tavalisest rohkem aega ja lõpuks ilmus elektritabloole 8.90. Oli toimunud sajandi hüpe - 55 cm üle senise maailmarekordi!

XI. Speak on the following topics:

1. Sport in our country.
2. My favourite kind of winter and summer sport. (Give reasons for your preference).

XII. Supplementary reading

The Football Match

Last Saturday afternoon David Brown and his father went to a football match at the Bishopton Football Ground. There were fifteen thousand people there. They came from far and near because it was the most important match of the year.

At three o'clock the two teams came on to the field. The Bishopton team (the "home" team) were playing in blue and white shirts, the Easthampton City players (the visitors' team) were in red and white shirts.

The referee blew his whistle and the match began. For the first twenty minutes the Bishopton team were stronger and kept the ball in the Easthampton side of the field. Then, suddenly, an Easthampton player took the ball up the field and scored the first goal. The crowd shouted loudly. Soon after this, the referee blew the whistle because it was "half-time".

In the second half of the match the Bishopton team were again the better players. They tried hard, and after ten minutes they scored their first goal. They scored again after a quarter of an hour; then, before the last whistle blew, they scored a third goal and so won the match.

Chess

Chess is played on a chessboard with sixteen men on either side. Each player moves in turn. When one of the players cannot move his king any more, he is a "checkmate" and that ends the game. He has lost.

The chessboard is divided into sixty-four squares, on

which the different pieces: pawns, bishops, knights, castles, queens and kings are moved.

Dialogue I

On the Ice

(Peter and his sister, Ann, have come to the skating-rink where they happen to meet their friend, Paul.)

Peter: Well, Ann, have you put on your skates?

Ann: Yes, I have. I say, Peter, isn't that Paul over there?

Peter: It is indeed. Hey, Paul!

Paul (coming over): Why, hello, Peter! Oh, that's you Ann? How do you do?

Ann: How do you do, Paul? You come here frequently, I suppose, don't you?

Paul: Rather. Skating is my hobby, don't you know?

Peter: Say, Paul, is the ice good?

Paul: Not very. A bit soft.

Peter: Well, let's go. Come on, Ann.

Ann: Oh, my, I can't stand on my feet!

Paul: But can't you skate, Ann?

Ann: I? Why, this is the first time I'm ever on skates! Peter has promised to teach me.

Peter: So I have. But Paul is by far a more experienced skater than I. Couldn't you possibly give her a hint, Paul, how to learn the trick.

Paul: With the greatest pleasure. Well, Ann, hold on to my arm. Now, let's go on the ice.

HOLIDAYS

There are many ways of spending the holidays. If your holidays (A.E. - vacation) are in summer you may go to the seaside. There are many beautiful seaside places, popular summer resorts, rest homes and holiday camps for tourists along the coast of the Black Sea and at the Baltic seaside.

You may lie on the sand in the sun, sunbathe (bathe in the sun), bathe and swim in the sea (take a dip in the sea).

What a number of people one can see on the beach! The narrow stripe of land along the water edge is covered all over with tents, beach umbrellas of different colours, beach chairs and people in bathing suits and sunglasses. By the time you have to go home you are greatly refreshed and wonderfully tanned. You have enjoyed the vacation at the seaside very much.

Many people prefer to spend their holidays travelling. Hundreds of tourist-groups go on excursions (trips) to various places of interest and beauty. We can meet them at picturesque spots of our own republic, in Karelia, in the Caucasus, Crimea and abroad as well.

On arriving in a strange town tourists first of all go sightseeing (see the sights of the town, do the town). They want to learn exciting things about the present, past and future of the town.

Tourists usually put up (spend the night, stay for the night) at hotels, tourist centres and campings, or if the weather is fine, they will set up tents and camp out.

When planning an excursion and mapping out the route, the tourist-map of the country is of great help. There are many routes, tracks and trails used by great numbers of people. The tourist routes pass through numerous places of beauty and historical interest, sites connected with revolutionary events, towns, wild-life preserves, etc.

Hiking is a healthy pastime, a favourite pastime of our youth.

When going on a walking (hiking) or a cycling tour you take only the essentials (things you cannot do without) and pack them in a rucksack. In the evening you pitch your tent near a river or a lake, light a fire and start cooking your own meal on a camp-fire. Concentrated or tinned food comes in very handy on a hiking tour.

You spend the night in sleeping bags or on camp beds. In the morning you break up the camp and set out again.

You can have a most wonderful time on a walking tour. You spend much time in the open air and get acquainted with the beauty-spots of our countryside.

Among hikers "Autostop" (an "authorized" form of hitch-hiking in our country) has become popular.

If you want to have a really quiet and healthy holiday you must go to the country. Many people who have relatives in the country spend their vacation on a farm. It is a delightful change after living all the year in town. There is always plenty to do on a farm, so staying in the country you ought to help about the household. In summertime hay must be made. Children may feed the poultry, weed and water the vegetables, look after the cattle. In autumn you certainly want to go to the woods to gather mushrooms and pick berries. If there is a river or a lake nearby, you may go angling to the river on early summer mornings and for a swim on hot days.

After a holiday in the country you return to town strong and healthy. You've enjoyed yourself and had a good rest.

A HOLIDAY LETTER

Dear Jane,

I've been down here for more than 3 weeks. We've had continuous sunny weather for about a fortnight, and it is still keeping fine. There has been no need for me to stay indoors.

It is peaceful and lovely here - and that is essential for me. It is one of the loveliest places I've ever been to. The view from the window of my room is wonderful. Round the house there is a garden with colourful flowers and a lawn. Behind the garden the fields slope gently south to a small river. There is plenty of woodland around. The nearest village is on the other side of the river.

I've enjoyed every moment of my stay here. It's so quiet here. You know that I don't like crowds when I'm on holiday. I've spent almost all my time out-of-doors, either in the garden or on the sunny hill slope. But best of all I like to follow the path to the river.

The fresh air (I sleep with my window open) and the simple country food (plenty of fresh milk, cream, cheese, vegetables) have done me much good. I've put on weight and I feel quite strong after my illness.

I was very glad to have a letter from you, and to know that you and yours are keeping in good health. It's a pity you haven't been able to join me here.

I'm afraid I have fallen behind with my correspondence. Yet, I've kept in touch with George. He keeps his word and visits me now and then. He was here for the weekend. He asked after you and sent his love. I join in his good wishes to you all. I miss you very much. I'm looking forward to my home-coming.

Yours as ever,
Edith

DIALOGUES

Dialogue I

A.: "Have you been back long from your holiday?"

B.: "No, I only came back yesterday."

A.: "You look splendid. Where did you get your tan?"

B.: "I was at Saaremaa. As a matter of fact, I worked most of the summer in the students' construction brigade."

A.: "How interesting! The brigade and its doings seem to be very popular with our students. Was the work very difficult?"

B.: "We had to work pretty hard but we didn't mind it, we really enjoyed it. And we were well-paid, besides."

A.: "What were you building?"

B.: "We built a schoolhouse. The better part of a day passed on the construction-site."

A.: "What did you do in the evening and on your days off?"

B.: "In the evenings we usually lit a camp-fire, had dancings, concerts and film shows.

On Sundays there were all sorts of excursions, pleasure trips, games of volley-ball and basket-ball and what not. We often had guest teams from other groups of the brigade, so we competed with them.

By the way, I hear you've been on an expedition this summer."

A.: "That's not exactly so. We had our traditional practical summer course in botany and zoology in July. We stayed at Porkuni for two weeks. Thus my real holidays started in August."

B.: "What did you do for your practice?"

A.: "First we had to study and recognise birds by their singing. We had to get up very early in the morning. Afterwards we collected and studied lots of plants, insects and mushrooms. I enjoyed my practice very much. It was immensely useful for my future studies.

Dialogue II

Planning a Holiday

- A.: "I'm going for a month's holiday. I say, what are you and your wife going to do for your holiday this year? Have you made your plans yet?"
- B.: "Well, I don't know yet. What are you doing?"
- A.: "We will go to the sea - for part of the time - sea and sunshine, that's what we're looking forward to. Why not join us?"
- B.: "It's very kind of you to ask us. I've got to talk it over with my wife, though."
- A.: "Well, let me know your decision as soon as you can."
- B.: "Right, I will."

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Where did you go for your holidays last year (this summer)? Did you enjoy your holidays last summer? What did you do for your holidays last summer? Did you have a good time (rest)? What was the weather like last summer?

2. When did you go on an excursion last? What towns and places did you visit? How did you spend the time when you stopped at some place during the excursion?

3. When did you go hiking last? What was the destination of your hiking tour? Did you cook your own meals on the tour? Where did you spend the nights (put up for the night)? Whom did you go with?

4. In what other way have you spent your holidays?

5. Do you enjoy picking berries, flowers, gathering mushrooms, angling?

6. How would you spend your winter holidays?

II. Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions:

1. Hundreds of tourist-groups go ... excursions to various places ... interest and beauty ... every year. 2. ... the beach you can see lots of people ... bathing suits and sunglasses. 3. I hardly ever go to work ... bus, I prefer to go ... foot. 4. Those who have relatives ... the country may spend their holidays ... a farm. 5. ... last autumn our students stayed ... a collective-farm ... two weeks. Most of the time they worked ... the fields. 6. Where did you go ... your holidays ... last summer? I stayed ... a camp ... the seaside ... part of the time. ... next year we intend to go abroad ... our holidays. 7. Generally people don't like crowds when they are ... holiday. 8. It is so wonderfully nice to lie ... the sand and bathe ... the sun, gazing ... the cloudless sky. 9. Concentrated type of food comes ... very handy ... a walking tour. 10. Children used to go to the river ... fine summer mornings. 11. To keep in touch ... my family ... my holidays I correspond ... them regularly. 12. Being ... an excursion you may put ... hotels or tourist centres. 13. ... summertime hikers usually camp out. They set ... their tents near some water. Before setting out ... next morning they must break ... the camp.

III. Insert articles whenever necessary:

1. Life in ... country is more relaxing than in ... town. 2. In ... evening the hikers came in sight of ... small village on ... banks of ... small river. They decided to cross ... river and stay for ... night on ... other side of it. 3. We went to ... seaside for our holidays ... last summer. It was so wonderfully nice to stretch at full length on ... beach, lie in ... sun and take ... dip in ... sea now and then. 4. I don't like noisy company when I am on ... vacation. 5. If ... weather keeps fine we shall go on ... walking tour ... next week. 6. ... hiking is ... favourite pastime of our youth.

IV. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences:

1. You are greatly refreshed after a rest at the sea-side. 2. You may put up at tourist centres or campings. 3. Upon arriving in a strange town tourists first of all do the town. 4. When going on a walking tour you take only the essentials. 5. The destination of our trip was a wild-life preserve in a fraternal republic. 6. We had to work hard but we didn't mind it. 7. I've enjoyed every moment of my stay here immensely. 8. During the holidays I usually fall behind with my correspondence. 9. I can hardly tell you how much I am looking forward to my trip abroad. 10. When planning an excursion and mapping out the route, the tourist map of the country comes in very handy.

V. Compose true-to-life situations using the following words and phrases:

1. to pitch a tent; camp-fire; on one's way; to cook one's own meals and wash up; hiking tour; tinned food; to set out; camping-site; tasty; to break up a camp; easy to cook.

2. to sunbathe; at the seaside; to lie on the sand; bathing suit; to take a dip in the sea; to get tanned; now and then; beach; in rainy weather; to stay indoors.

3. to make hay; on a farm (at a collective-farm); to the woods; a really quiet and healthy holiday; to gather mushrooms and pick berries; to go angling; on early summer mornings; to weed and water vegetables; to stay with one's relatives, grandparents (at one's relatives', grandparents'); on the banks of a river.

4. to go on an excursion; places of interest; by bus; to go sightseeing; the route passed through; the destination of the trip; to camp out; in fine weather; to put up at a camping or tourist centre; hotel.

5. to have a practical course in smth.; practice; the students' construction brigade; to work hard; construction-site; dwelling house; to have a good time; on days off; for part of the time; competitions in volley-ball and basket-ball.

TRAVELLING

One travels on business or for pleasure. There are many ways of travelling. Some people travel by car, others by air and a good many by train. The railway still takes care of the major part of passenger and goods traffic. Railway transport is still one of the cheapest ways of transporting cargoes over long distances. Trains are more convenient for most people in some ways. Besides they run like clock-work and are nearly always in to the minute.

But now travelling by air is becoming more and more popular. It is absolutely the quickest way of getting from place to place. It is no wonder that an ever-growing number of people choose that way of travelling. Statistics show that travelling by air is as safe as travelling by rail. An air crash on our airlines is as rare nowadays as a heavy-casualty accident on railways. The progress that has been made towards safe all-weather flying is really astounding. A passenger who has made more than one trip on a jet liner (reaktiivreisilennuk) will tell you that when in the air there are practically no sinking sensations, no airsickness, no jerks. One feels as if one were on solid ground all the time.

Though we all seem to agree that the future belongs to air-transport, sea-going liners (river boats, steamships) still continue to hold their own. The traditions of travelling by sea are very old. Nowadays travelling by sea is about as safe as walking the streets; you can always count on many lifeboats in the case of emergency. All the sea-going liners combine passenger comfort with speed: a modern liner is a real floating city with all modern conveniences and a wide choice of sport and entertainment facilities. The radio keeps the passengers in touch with the latest developments on shore. A team of stewards keep the cabins clean and tidy, and cater for the passengers' wants and needs. Although the

speed of sea liners is slower than that of planes and trains, but the added comfort the passenger gets, makes travelling by sea a most delightful experience.

One of the pleasantest things in the world is making a journey in a car. You can set out when you like, stop when and where you wish, and enjoy delightful spots rarely visited by other tourists.

SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

Dialogue I.

At the Airport

Mr. Robertson (R.) is seeing Mr. Campbell (C.) off to the airport.

C.: Well, here we are. The plane takes off in about an hour, so we have plenty of time yet.

R.: I suppose you must register first and have your luggage weighed. Now let me help you with your suitcase.

C.: Oh, never mind, thanks. The porter will take care of the suitcase and I'll carry the handbag myself...

(The official registering the passengers)

C.: How much weight am I allowed on board the plane?

O.: As you are flying tourist class, sir, the weight of your things must not exceed forty-five pounds. You will be charged for any excess weight you have. The rate is fifteen shillings for each pound in excess.

C.: Oh, I don't think my things would weigh that much. See, it's only forty-one pounds. Can I have my handbag with me?

O.: Certainly. We shall mark it 'Cabin'. But the suitcase will have to go to the luggage compartment. And now would you please step over to the waiting-hall. You will hear your flight number and destination announced.

Announcer's voice: Flight 096 (O nine six). Plane to Moscow taking off in thirty minutes. The passengers are requested to take their seats.

Dialogue II.

At the Railway Station

Mr. Smith: Shall we take the 9.15 train? It leaves in a quarter of an hour.

Mr. Robertson: But the notice 'Departure' says it's a slow train.

S.: Oh, so it does. That'll be much too slow. We'd better take the 10.20. That's an express, I see. It starts about an hour later but arrives a couple of hours earlier than the 9.15 one.

R.: So that's settled.

At the booking-office.

R.: I want two tickets for the 10.20 train to Liverpool. Second class sleeper, please (pehme magamisvagon).

Clerk: Return tickets, sir?

R.: No, single, please.

C.: Upper or lower berths?

R.: Two lowers, please.

C.: That'll be five pounds ten.

R.: Thanks. Porter! Would you have these two trunks registered to Liverpool with the 10.20.

Dialogue III.

On a Sea Trip

Harry: Hi, Frank! Is that you, old boy? How do you happen to be around here?

Frank: I say, Harry: it is a treat to see you around again. I'm going to Bristol. And you - seeing somebody off, I suppose?

H.: Unfortunately I'm going myself to Bristol, too.

F.: And why 'unfortunately'?

H.: Well - you don't have to ask about that: you know what a poor sailor I am.

F.: Do you take me for a good one? But don't you bother: I've had a good piece of advice from an old salt here

- he says you just got to book a cabin amidships, because the rolling and pitching is not so much felt there, and then you ought to have a good stock of lemons to suck.

H.: Yes, I've heard about the remedy. But my berth is not amidships - it's rather a long way aft.

F.: And mine is right in the middle, with the first class saloon overhead. But anyway, this liner is such a huge thing that you won't feel the rough sea much.

H.: Have you got any idea of when we are due in Bristol?

F.: Seems to me, around 8 o'clock Saturday night.

H.: And do we call at any ports on the way?

F.: Not to my knowledge. But we'll ask the Captain or the Captain's mate afterwards...

H.: Well - come on down to my cabin and let's talk things over, eh?

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. When did you last travel by railway? 2. Which trains usually have dining-cars? 3. When is railway accommodation more difficult to get, in summer or at winter time? 4. Do you prefer a lower or an upper berth? Give your reasons. 5. If a traveller has too much luggage, what does he usually do before taking his train? 6. Have you ever travelled on board a ship? 7. When were you on board a ship last? 8. What journeys have you taken by boat? 9. Do you like to travel by boat or do you prefer to go by train or plane? 10. What makes travelling by air almost as safe as travelling by rail? 11. What is the average speed of a modern passenger plane? 12. Are passengers allowed more luggage free of charge when travelling by air or by rail? 13. Have you ever travelled by air? If so, describe your flight. 14. Are you a good sailor? Have you ever been seasick or airsick?

II. Supply suitable prepositions where necessary:

1. The express trains only stop ... the larger stations while the slow trains stop ... all stations. 2. The station is quite a good way ... here. 3. The 9.00 train is due ... a few minutes. 4. I want to book a passage ... Bristol... Liverpool. 5. Are passengers permitted ... the upper deck? 6. I'll wait ... you ... the main hall ... the entrance ... the cloak-room. 7. I haven't got much luggage ... me, only a hand-bag and an umbrella. 8. Does the train come ... time? 9. Do you suffer ... air-sickness? 10. What is the flying time ... Tallinn ... Moscow? 11. I reserved two rooms ... telegraph. 12. He sent a telegram asking ... a single room ... bath.

III. Make up a story of your own using the following expressions:

1. to book seats for; 2. to see somebody off; 3. to get all the things done; 4. to see to the luggage; 5. to miss a train; 6. to have enough time to go to the refreshment room; 7. to manage to sit in the carriage before the train starts; 8. time we got out of the carriage; 9. we are off now.

IV. Translate into English:

1. Ma talun merereise hästi. 2. Kui kaua kestab lennukisõit Pariisist Londonisse? 3. Lennujaam on siit küllalt kaugel. 4. Lennuki TU-104 keskmine kiirus on umbes 700 kilomeetrit tunnis. 5. Raudteetransport on ikka veel üks odavamaid kaupade kaugete vahemaade taha toimetamise viise. 6. Me võtsime kantava raadio kaasa, et saaksime olla kursis sündmustega linnas. 7. Millal teie lennuk väljub? 8. Kas me võtame alumised või ülemised kohad pehmes magamisvagnis? 9. Kella kümnene rong peaks saabuma mõne minuti pärast. 10. Kas sa ei tahaks tulla ja istuda minuga vagnis, enne kui rong väljub? 11. Kui kaua kestab sõit Tartust Tallinna? 12. Reisijatel palutakse asuda oma kohtadele. 13. Alles siis, kui ma olin istunud rongi, tundsin ma, et mu puhkus oli alanud.

V. Under what circumstances would you say or hear the following?

1. How fast and at what altitude are we flying?
2. Take this to the aerodrome and meet me at the weighing-in desk.
3. Never to my dying day shall I forget my first flight.
4. A special bus leaves this office at 2 o'clock and takes the passengers to the aerodrome.
5. Give me some cotton-wool for my ears, please. Can you recommend anything for airsickness?
6. Will I be allowed to break the flight and stop over for two days in Moscow on this ticket?
7. You know I have been looking forward to this voyage so much.
8. Well, in the morning, if you are in a lower berth you get up, and if you are in an upper berth you get down.

VI. Complete the following sentences:

1. First of all I must have my luggage
2. How much am I allowed on board?
3. The porter will take care of your
4. You can always count on many life-boats in the case of
5. Let me help you with your
6. This story is still fresh
7. Passenger traffic is constantly
8. A modern liner is a real floating
9. Please take these suitcases to the luggage

THE SOVIET UNION

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the largest country in the world. Its territory covers 22,400 thousand square kilometres, i.e., three times the size of the United States and forty times that of France, the largest European country. The Soviet Union stretches for more than 4,500 kilometres from north to south and nearly 10,000 kilometres from east to west. When the residents of the Far East hurry to work in the morning, people in Byelorussia or the Baltic Republics are changing for an evening show.

The Soviet Union borders on twelve states (Norway, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, China, Mongolia, Korea). No other country in the world can boast a 60,000-kilometre border, i.e., one and a half times the length of the equator. Two-thirds of the borders is maritime; the shores of the U.S.S.R. are washed by twelve seas and three oceans.

The territory of the Soviet Union has a very varied relief. The Altai, Tien Shan and Caucasian mountain ranges, with their vast and lofty chains extending for thousands of kilometres, are in marked contrast to the West-Siberian Lowland, which occupies an area of two million square kilometres and is one of the world's greatest plains. A wide zone of fertile black earth steppe land, stretching from the western borders to the Altai Mountains, neighbours on the scorched deserts and semi-deserts of Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

The Soviet Union has the richest natural resources in the world. The proved reserves of iron ore are estimated at 95-100 thousand million tons, which constitute over 40 per cent of the world's total. About 60 per cent of the iron ore deposits are to be found in the European part of the U.S.S.R., mostly near the towns of Krivoi-Rog and Kursk. In

the eastern areas the largest iron ore deposits are in the Urals, Kazakhstan and Eastern Siberia. A considerable part of the world's oil reserves is found in the Soviet Union. The overall gas reserves exceed 60 million cubic metres. The chief oil- and gas-bearing regions are the Volga-Urals, Crimea-Caucasian, Central Asian, Carpathian, Western Siberian and Far Eastern basins. The total coal reserves in the U.S.S.R. are estimated at 8,670 thousand million tons, which constitute 57 per cent of the world's total. The Soviet Union is also rich in various non-ferrous metals.

The climate of the Soviet Union varies greatly from one region to another. In some areas it is mild and warm; in others the frost is more severe than in Alaska, or the heat is almost as scorching as in the Sahara. But most of the country falls into the temperate zone, though the difference between winter and summer is sharper here than in the countries of Western Europe or North America. In the eastern part the climate is more severe and continental; in the west it is somewhat milder. The northern shores washed by the Arctic Ocean have a cold arctic climate. In the south the climate is subtropical. In the western parts of the Soviet Union the average temperature in January is slightly below 0°C ; in the central regions of the European part of the country it is -10°C , in Western Siberia -25°C , and in the Lena basin -40°C .

There are over 100,000 rivers in the Soviet Union, totalling 3 million kilometres in length. The longest and most copious rivers flow into the Arctic Ocean: the Ob (3,680 km), the Lena (4,270 km), the Yenisey (3,350 km). The Amur is the main river of the Pacific basin. It is 2,846 km long. The most important river of the Caspian basin is the Volga, the longest (3,690 km) and most copious river in Europe. The chief rivers of the Black Sea basin are the Dnieper (2,285 km) and the Don (1,970 km), and the chief river of the Baltic Sea basin is the Western Dvina - 1,020 km.

The U.S.S.R. has some 270,000 lakes. Most of them are

to be found in the northwest and the southeast of the European part of the country, in Western Siberia, and in the northern parts of Eastern Siberia. Lake Ladoga is the biggest freshwater lake in Europe. Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world (1,741 m). The water of Lake Baikal is extraordinarily clear and its fauna and flora are extremely varied.

The Soviet Union is a multinational state, made up of 126 nationalities and national groups. Besides the Russians, who constitute nearly 55 per cent of the population, and the Ukrainians who account for some 20 per cent, there are small nationalities comprising less than a thousand people. In size of population the Soviet Union ranks third in the world, after China and India. The population of the Soviet Union reached about 250 million by 1973. The U.S.S.R. comprises 15 sovereign Union Republics: the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenia, Estonia.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Which is the largest country in the world?
2. What territory does the Soviet Union cover?
3. For how many kilometres does the Soviet Union stretch from north to south (from east to west)?
4. What is the capital of the U.S.S.R.?
5. What states does the Soviet Union border on in Asia?
6. Which countries does the Soviet Union border on in Europe?
7. How long is the borderline of the Soviet Union?
8. Which are the most important mountain ranges in the Soviet Union?
9. Which is the greatest plain in the Soviet Union?
10. In which part of the Soviet Union do deserts lie?
11. Which are the chief natural resources of our country?
12. Where are the richest iron ore deposits of our country to be found?
13. Which are the chief oil- and gas-bearing regions

in our country? 14. What do you know about the climate of the Soviet Union? 15. What is the average temperature in January in the westernmost parts of our country (in the central region of the European part, in Western Siberia, in the Lena basin)? 16. How many rivers are there in the Soviet Union? 17. Where are the longest and most copious rivers of the country to be found? 18. Which is the longest river in Europe? 19. How long is the Volga? 20. How many lakes are there in the Soviet Union? 21. Which is the biggest freshwater lake in Europe. 22. Which is the deepest lake in the world? 23. How many nationalities and national groups live in the Soviet Union? 24. Which are the most numerous nationalities living in our country? 25. How many Union Republics does the Soviet Union comprise?

II. Use the following words and phrases in sentences of your own:

1. maritime; 2. to be washed by; 3. extremely varied; 4. in marked contrast to; 5. to be estimated at; 6. to constitute; 7. a considerable part of; 8. to exceed; 9. average; 10. to comprise.

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text:

1. The Soviet Union ... for more than 4,500 km from north to south. 2. Our country ... on twelve states. 3. Two-thirds of the borders of our country is ... 4. The largest iron ore ... are to be found in the ... part of the Soviet Union. 5. The Soviet Union falls into the ... climatic zone. 6. In Estonia the ... temperature in February is -7° . 7. The Volga is the longest and most ... river in Europe. 8. The ... and ... of Lake Baikal are extremely varied. 9. The Soviet Union is a ... state. 10. In size of population the Soviet Union ... third in the world.

IV. Fill in the blanks with articles where necessary:

1. There is always ... scorching heat in ... Sahara.
2. ... Altai, Tien Shan and Caucasian mountain ranges lie in ... southern part of ... U.S.S.R. 3. ... West-Siberian Lowland is one of ... greatest plains in ... world. 4. ... Soviet Union has ... big resources of ... iron ore, ... coal and ... oil. 5. ... northern shores of our country are washed by ... Arctic Ocean. 6. ... Volga is ... longest river in ... Europe. 7. ... Western Dvina flows into ... Baltic Sea. 8. ... Lake Baikal is ... deepest lake in ... world. 9. ... Russians constitute nearly 55 per cent of ... population of ... U.S.S.R. 10. ... Ukraine became ... Union Republic in ... 1922.

V. Find pairs of synonyms:

inhabitant, neighbour on, overall, chief, high, total, plain, mountain chain, lofty, border on, resident, mountain range, main, lowland.

VI. Express in one word the meaning of each of the following phrases:

1. imaginary line round the earth (e-----); 2. situated or found near the sea (m-----); 3. all the animals of an area or an epoch (f----); 4. all the plants of a particular area or period (f----); 5. very hot (s-----); 6. of different sorts (v-----).

VII. Translate the following into English:

1. Nõukogude Liidu pindala on kolm korda suurem kui Ameerika Ühendriikidel. 2. Lääne-Siberi madalik haarab enda alla 2 miljonit ruutkilomeetrit. 3. Nõukogude Liidu kivisöövarusid hinnatakse 8,7 miljardile tonnile. 4. Meie maa rauamaagivarud moodustavad üle 40% rauamaagivarudest kogu maailmas. 5. Juulikuus on Kesk-Aasia liiduvabariikides kõrvetav kuumus. 6. Keskmine õhutemperatuur Eestis juulikuus

on veidi üle 16°. 7. Meie kõige pikemad ja veerikkamad jõed suubuvad Põhja-Jämerre. 8. Meie maa loomastik ja taimestik on äärmiselt mitmekesised. 9. Elanike arvult on Nõukogude Liit kolmandal kohal maailmas. 10. Kaks kolmandikku meie riigipiiridest on merepiirid.

VIII. Retell the following text:

My Native Country

I live in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is my native country. I like my native country very much. I like it for its wonderful people. The Soviet people made our country a big industrial power. They made it one of the most powerful countries in the world. All the peoples in my country are building communism. They build wonderful cities and towns, large factories and plants and gigantic /dʒai'gæntik/ power stations. They change the climate, harness the most swift rivers and send up sputniks.

The territory of my country covers half Europe and half Asia. How different the country is! The northern regions surprise everyone by the beauty of their vast forests stretching away for hundreds of kilometres and by the beauty of their lakes and rivers.

The southern regions surprise us by the beauty of the Black Sea coast and the lakes high up in the mountains.

The flora of the central regions is not less beautiful with its grassy meadows and hills, with its wheat fields stretching away for hundreds of kilometres to the horizon /hə'raɪzn/.

IX. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

State Structure

As defined in the USSR Constitution, all power in the country belongs to the people. The people exercise their

power through representative elective bodies - the Soviets of Working People's Deputies - which form the political basis of the state. All the Soviets of Working People's Deputies (from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR down to the local Soviets) are elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. They form a single democratic state system comprising the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, fifteen Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics, twenty Supreme Soviets of the Autonomous Republics, and close to fifty thousand local Soviets. Each Soviet sets up respective bodies of state administration: the Supreme Soviets appoint the Councils of Ministers, and the local Soviets appoint Executive Committees. The right to elect deputies to any representative body is enjoyed by all citizens of the U.S.S.R. from the age of 18, regardless of race, national origin, sex, religion, education, domicile, social and property status; the exceptions are persons duly certified insane. The electoral system and the activities of bodies of state power are based on the principle of democratic centralism.

The highest body of state power in the Soviet Union is the Supreme Soviet which consists of two Chambers: the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The deputies are elected for a term of four years. The two Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet enjoy equal rights. At a joint sitting of the two Chambers the Supreme Soviet appoints the Government - the USSR Council of Ministers, elects the Supreme Court, and appoints the Procurator-General of the USSR. The Supreme Soviet annually approves the economic plan and the state budget. Between sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet supreme power in the country is vested in the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet - the collective president of the Soviet state elected at a joint sitting of both Chambers. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR consists of a President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, fifteen Vice-Presidents - one

from each Union Republic, a Secretary of the Presidium, and twenty members. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for all its activities.

SOVIET ESTONIA

The Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic lies in the north-west of the Soviet Union, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Finland. It has an area slightly exceeding that of Denmark, its population is over 1.3 million. The capital of Estonia is Tallinn with a population of 400,000. Of the other towns and cities we should first mention the University town of Tartu, then Kohtla-Järve - the centre of the oil shale industry, also the textile town of Narva, and the summer resort of Pärnu.

Some significant features of the Estonian landscape are its numerous lakes (nearly 1,500), its steep rocky northern coast, north-land forests and the domed hills of Southern Estonia. A maritime climate prevails. The average annual temperature for Tallinn is $+4.7^{\circ}\text{C}$, the average for July being $+16.6^{\circ}\text{C}$, and -6°C for February. The natural resources of the Republic include deposits of oil shale, peat, phosphorite, and building stone (limestone, dolomite, clay, sand, gravel).

Since World War II, Estonia has become an advanced socialist state with a highly developed industry and agriculture. The industries of the Republic now produce as much in three weeks as the industry of bourgeois Estonia was capable of turning out in a year.

The electric motors and excavators, electrometers, rectifiers and relays, radio sets "Estonia" and many other machines and apparatuses, produced by the machinery and metal fabricating industries of Estonia are highly appreciated all over the Soviet Union and by 85 foreign countries where they have been exported. The textile industry is highly mechanized. The Kreenholm Manufaktuur, the Balti Manufaktuur and other textile mills of Estonia all together produce enough fabrics to girdle the Earth at the equator nearly four times round. The timber and wood industries have old

traditions. The furniture made in the Republic, also the skis and grand pianos 'Estonia' have all won recognition.

The Estonian Fishing Fleet goes as far as the North Sea, the Atlantic Ocean and the African coast. For the last few years the average annual haul has been 200 thousand tons. The produce of farm and field are grown by large-scale socialist agricultural enterprises- collective and state farms- where mechanical equipment and mechanical power aid the farmers. Stock-raising is still the leading branch of agriculture, the most important products are meat, bacon in particular, also milk and eggs.

There are over 1,070 schools of general education in the Republic. Besides there are 35 professional training colleges and six establishments of higher education. Tuition is free of charge, the students of higher schools and colleges receive monthly grants or stipends. The teaching of English and other foreign languages is a significant item in the school curricula. Tartu State University, founded in 1632 as 'Academia Gustaviana' and re-opened in 1802, is the oldest establishment of higher education in the Republic. To every 10,000 of the population there are 174 undergraduate students.

The Estonian Academy of Sciences, founded in 1947, is the centre of scientific work, but there is a score of other scientific institutions as well, with about 4,000 scientific workers in all. Researches carried on by our scientists in physics, astrophysics, cybernetics, automatics, history, linguistics and the medical sciences have won recognition.

The Republic's expanding cultural life is many-sided. The best works of our distinguished writers are highly appreciated in the Republic, and they have been translated into other languages. At least 2 thousand titles are published every year, comprising more than 10 million copies in all. Thirty-seven newspapers are published in Estonia, while magazines and circulars number 130.

The work of Soviet Estonian artists is rich in content

and masterfully executed. Also the Republic's graphic artists and artisans have created excellent works of art, while painting has advanced with long strides together with sculpture and the monumental and decorative arts.

The Estonians as a people are fond of songs and music, choir singing being perhaps, the most popular. In the Republic there are numerous choirs and choruses, the best known of which are the State Academic Male Choir and the Estonian Radio Mixed-voice Choir. Most impressive are the choir songs when sung at the traditional Song Festivals, where the voices of 35 thousand singers mingle. The first Estonian Song Festival took place in 1869, in honour of which a Jubilee Song Festival was held in 1969.

Tourists from abroad come to visit Estonia in ever increasing numbers. Most tourists are attracted by Old Tallinn - a veritable museum in itself, with its network of narrow crooked streets, the ancient town wall, towers and mediaeval buildings.

SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

(Tallinn and Its Names)

The Origin of the Name "Tallinn"

The history of Tallinn begins a thousand years ago, when a fortified settlement of Estonians occupied the elevation called Toompea Hill, now a part of Old Tallinn. Only one single road, Pikk jalg ("Long Leg") Street of today, led from the fortress to the surrounding fields where the ancient Estonians tilled the land with their oxen no bigger than donkeys. In summer they went along the same road to make hay, with their scythes on their shoulders. Within the walls of the fortress, clay pots, wooden vessels, metal tools were made, cloth was woven and ornaments were forged of metal. Later, the more skilful craftsmen became the potters, silversmiths, carpenters and shoemakers of the community.

In all probability, the natives traded their handicraft and farm products for foreign goods brought by seafarers on the coast where the ships landed. Later trading was carried on further inland, where the ground was drier and where there was more room for the market stalls, the place which is now known as the Town Hall Square.

In 1154 the famous Arabian geographer Idrisi marked the ancient settlement on his map of the world as Kalevan, which testifies to its growing importance as a trading centre in the 12th century. The name Kalevan is evidently derived from Kalev, a legendary hero of the Estonian people.

In June, 1219, when the people were working in the fields, the sentinels suddenly saw a great fleet approaching. The Danes won an easy victory as their invasion of the settlement took the Estonians completely by surprise. Having got a foothold, the conquerors gave the fortress a new name, calling it "Reval" after Rāvala, as the surrounding district was known. The local inhabitants, however, began to call it Taani linn (Danish fortress), which later developed into "Tallinn". For seven hundred years the two names existed side by side, "Reval" being better known in many parts of the world.

The prime of Mediaeval Tallinn was in the 15th century. In appearance, it resembled other wealthy mediaeval towns. The Gothic erections of that era are still the most noteworthy sights of Tallinn.

Why the Building of Tallinn Must Never be Finished

Every autumn, on a dark midnight, a wizened grey old man emerges from Lake Ülemiste, descends the hill, and, approaching the town gate, asks the sentinel: "Is the town ready, or is there still something to be built there?"

As it is the case of big towns, construction work never ceases there, and even when no buildings are erected, there

is always a lot of work to be done at the old houses, such as repairs, or patching up, or rebuilding, and there is seldom any respite for the builders. But if there even should be a moment at which no building is done, this must not be announced to the little old man from the lake. And therefore the sentinels have been given a strict order by the court of law, according to which they have to answer every time they are asked: "The town is far not ready yet, many houses are only half-built, and it will take many a year before all the work is finished."

The stranger would shake his head in an angry manner and mutter some words which the sentinel cannot understand, and then he would turn round and go back into Lake Ülemiste, which is his abode.

If the answer to his question were that there is no building to be done in the town any longer, this would mean an end to the town that very same hour, since all the water would rush down the hill, drowning the town and everything in it.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the questions:

1. How many Union republics are there in the U.S.S.R.?
2. Which is the largest Union republic? 3. Is our republic the smallest in the Soviet Union? 4. How many square kilometres does our republic cover (45,215 square kilometres)?
5. What is the population of the E.S.S.R.? 6. What changes have taken place in our country since 1940? 7. Why is farm work easier now? 8. Which are the most important branches of industry? 9. When did the Estonian people celebrate the 30th anniversary of their republic? 10. What are some significant features of the Estonian landscape? 11. What are the most important natural resources in our republic? 12. How far does the Estonian Fishing Fleet go? 13. What is the leading branch of agriculture? 14. What can be said about education in Soviet Estonia? 15. When was the

Estonian Academy of Sciences founded? 16. Which is the republic's cultural life? 17. Name some well-known Estonian writers, artists and composers. 18. What are Estonians fond of? 19. What are the best known choirs of the Republic? 20. When did the first Estonian Song Festival take place?

II. Read the following:

The flourishing economic development of the 15th century was followed by a 2-century long period of decline, due to the Livonian War (1558-1583) which was followed by the establishment of the Swedish rule (1561), as a result of which the former economic bonds (sidemed) were broken, the country was devastated by famine and plague (1602-1603, 1695 - 1697 and 1710). Towards the end of that period, the Northern War (1700-1721) broke out. The population of Tallinn, which had been 10,000, was reduced to 1,962 at the end of the Northern War.

III. Supply the appropriate articles and answer the questions:

1. Do you live in ... town or in ... country? 2. Is your town ... seaport? 3. Is your town (village) in ... industrial or ... agricultural district of ... E.S.S.R.? 4. What is ... population of your native town (village)? 5. Are ... streets of ... town wide or narrow? 6. Is there ... Children's Music School in your town? 7. Is there ... stadium in your town? 8. Has your town ... History Museum? 9. Is there much or little traffic in ... streets? 10. What are ... citizens of your town proud of?

IV. Translate into English:

1. Eesti on sotsialistlik vabariik. 2. Tema isa laulab Riiklikus Akadeemilises Meeskooris. 3. Kus toodetakse Eesti NSV-s gaasi? 4. Missuguseid keeli te õpite koolis?

5. Tallinn on kuulus oma vanalinna poolest. 6. Ta loodab lõpetada Tallinna Polütehnilise Instituudi kolme aasta pärast. 7. Arvo kavatseb astuda Tartu Ülikooli ja saada füüsikuks. 8. Eesti NSV-s on ülekaalus mereline kliima. 9. Kui palju üldhariduslikke koole on meie vabariigis? 10. Meie juubelilaulupidu toimus 1969. aastal. 11. Välislaste arv, kes külastavad Eesti NSV-d, kasvab pidevalt. 12. Millal asutati Tartu Ülikool? 13. Kalev on eesti rahva legendaarne kangelane. 14. Ülemiste Vana tule jälle ja küsib, kas linn on valmis.

GREAT BRITAIN

The British Isles form a group lying off the north-west coast of Europe. Great Britain is the largest among these islands. Great Britain and Northern Ireland form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It occupies a territory of 224,000 square kilometres with the population of about 60 million people.

The main parts of Great Britain are: England, Scotland and Wales.

England is a flat country. Most of the plains lie to the east, the west being mountainous. The mountains are not very high. Even in the Lake District, the highest part of England, they are a little over 3,600 feet (1 foot=30.4 cm) high.

The Highlands and islands of the north-west of Scotland form a district where the climate is very damp and rather cold. Life in the Highlands is very lonely. You can walk for miles over the hills and moors and never meet a soul. Ben Nevis is the highest peak of the mountains. There are very many lakes in that part, too, among others there is the infamous Loch Ness with its Monstrum and the off-springs of the Monstrum. Scotland is a very interesting part of Great Britain and deserves much attention.

Wales is on three sides washed by the sea, it is called a peninsula. Wales is also a very mountainous country. These mountains have played a very important part in Welsh history. For many years the English and the Welsh were fighting each other. Wales, also, has never been thickly populated.

As to England, most of the fields are in the eastern parts. The greater part of the land is used for stock-farming. Cattle, sheep and pigs are bred. But Britain does not produce enough food to feed her population. It imports much foodstuff, although about 70 per cent of Britain's soil

is used for farming and stock-raising. Britain is more an industrial country than an agricultural country.

There are five chief industrial districts in England. The North-East District includes the coalfields near Newcastle-on-Tyne. The main industrial centre of the Yorkshire District is Sheffield, cutlery is manufactured here. The Lancashire District has gained fame all over the world for its textiles. The centre of the district is Manchester. The Midland District is around Coventry, one of the most important industrial towns of the country. The district around Birmingham is sometimes called the Black Country because of its coalmines or because of the dark clouds of smoke everywhere.

The chief industrial centres and ports are: London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Coventry, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Bristol, Southampton and many others.

London, the capital, derives its importance from the export and import trade, but it also has a variety of industries.

London is a mixture of very old, not so old, and new. In London we shall find almost every variety of architecture, ranging from a piece of old Roman wall to the most modern buildings.

The population is now over 8 million people. Red double-deckers, endless streams of cars and pedestrians crowd the streets of London. There is the Tube (the Underground) in London, the total length of the tracks is said to be about 250 miles.

There are many imposing buildings in London. One of the most famous of them is the Palace of Westminster with two towers: the Big Ben, the clock tower, and Victoria tower in the middle of the Palace of Westminster. The Union Jack is hoisted on Victoria tower when Parliament is 'sitting'.

There is Westminster Abbey - the church where almost every monarch has been crowned, and many of them have been

buried there, also other famous Englishmen, statesmen, soldiers, writers, artists; Geoffrey Chaucer, Thomas Hardy, Rudyard Kipling, Charles Dickens, also Georg Friedrich Händel.

The English Parliament today consists of two houses, the House of Lords and the House of Commons, sometimes the two houses are called the Upper House and the Lower House.

The King or the Queen belongs nominally to parliament. The sovereign is the ruler, assisted by the Cabinet of Ministers. Parliament is not a governing body; it is a legislative body, but it also exercises effective control over the executive power, i.e. the Ministers. For example, the House of Commons alone controls the state finances, and this power naturally makes it the most important element in state affairs.

In the House of Lords sit between 800-900 peers but not all of them make use of their right. They are not elected, the Lords are hereditary.

630 elected Members of Parliament form the House of Commons. There are numerous traditions, prejudice and old conventions in Great Britain. All the same Englishmen are not dull and reserved people as they are regarded on the continent sometimes.

England is an old highly cultured country - 'old merry England' as it is called.

SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

Dialogue I.

The Englishman and the Scotsman

- A.: What are some of the main obvious differences between the Englishman and the Scotsman?
- B.: The Scotsman is more self-conscious about his nationality and knows, as a general rule, much more about his national history than the Englishman; he is much less self-conscious about his social class, about the school and university he went to and so on.

A.: Does a Scotsman make friends easily?

B.: He is more stiff and reserved at a first meeting than the Englishman but also when he feels that he has made a friend, more frank in the expression of opinion and in the display both of anger and sentiment.

A.: What about his sense of humour and fun?

B.: Oh, he has often a heartier or a noisier sense of fun but perhaps a less subtle sense of humour.

A.: I've heard his sense of family is more extended and tenacious than is common among modern Englishmen.

B.: Oh yes, usually he keeps in touch with uncles, aunts and cousins scattered not only over Scotland itself but in London and in the Dominions, particularly Canada and Australia.

A.: Do they take to their relatives only?

B.: No, they don't. Accent and manner are for Scots abroad badges of mutual recognition, and draw exiled Scots everywhere together for old school, old university and for the celebration of Burns' night.

A.: What is the Scotsman's idea of a good time?

B.: It's one had by men together while the women are safely at home looking after children.

A Joke

In most towns in Great Britain you, may take small dogs and other animals in trams and buses without tickets if you can carry them in your lap. Here is a joke about a bus conductor and a dog.

A woman with a dog got on a London bus one wet day. The dog was a big one and its feet were very dirty. The woman said,

"Oh, conductor, if I pay for my dog, may he have a seat like the other passengers?"

The conductor looked at the dog and then answered quietly,

"Certainly, Madam. He may have a seat like all the other passengers so long as he doesn't put his feet on it."

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Where do the British Isles lie? 2. What are the main parts of Great Britain? 3. Is England a flat or a mountainous country? 4. What is the highest part of England? 5. What is the highest peak of the mountains? 6. What is the life in the Highlands like? 7. Where is Wales? 8. Which are the chief industrial districts in England? 9. Name some imposing buildings in London. 10. What is Westminster Abbey famous for? 11. Which houses does the English Parliament consist of? 12. What is the task of the English Parliament? 13. What is the problem of England as to food-stuff? 14. What is London like?

II. Supply suitable prepositions and adverbs wherever necessary:

Cambridge is situated ... a distance ... seventy miles ... London; the great part ... the town lies ... the left bank ... the river Cam crossed ... several bridges. The dominating factor ... the town is its world known university, a centre ... education and learning, closely connected ... the life and thought ... Great Britain. ... Cambridge everything centres the University and its colleges, though they are quite ... theory and practice. The college is the place where you live ... no matter what profession you are trained ...: so that students studying literature and those trained ... physios may belong ... one and the same college. A college is a group ... buildings forming a square ... a green lawn ... the centre. The University existed ... the colleges. It has the power to grant degrees, it defines the courses ... study and organises most ... the formal teaching. Each student studies ... the

university ... four years, three terms ... a year. He is trained ... a tutor; each tutor has ten-twelve students reading ... his guidance.

III. Supply the articles where necessary:

1. ... Houses of ... Parliament are situated on ... bank of ... Thames. 2. The building is called ... Houses because it is divided into two chambers - ... House of ... Lords and ... House of ... Commons. 3. On ... other side of ... Houses of ... Parliament is ... Westminster Abbey. 4. ... finest parks are on ... left hand of ... Thames. 5. ... British Isles are in ... north-west of ... Europe. 6. ... highest summit in ... Scotland is ... Ben Nevis. 7. ... England is ... oldest capitalist country in the world. 8. ... Ireland lies to ... west of ... Great Britain. 9. Most of ... people of ... Great Britain live in ... big towns and cities. 10. ... longest river in ... England is ... Severn.

IV. Complete the following sentences:

1. Wales is on three sides washed 2. Life in the Highlands is very 3. This problem is very interesting and deserves 4. The district around Birmingham is sometimes called the Black Country because of its 5. The Union Jack is hoisted on Victoria tower when 6. The King or the Queen belongs nominally to 7. The Lords are not elected, they are 8. Do you make friends? 9. Soviet Estonia is an advanced industrial and 10. You can walk for miles over the hills and moors and never

V. Translate into English:

1. Me lugesime hiljuti artiklit kurikuulsast Loch Ness'i koletisest. 2. Kas te võite nimetada peamisi tööstuspiirkondi meie vabariigis? 3. Pühade ajal heisatakse selle torni tippu lipp. 4. Mu sõbral on väga peen huumorimeel. 5. Meie esimesel kohtumisel olid sa kuidagi reserveeritud.

6. Tal oli palju onusid ja tädisid, kes kõik olid laiali üle kogu maa. 7. Miks sa ei osta piletit ega käitu nagu kõik teised reisijad? 8. Poiss hoidis oma väikest koera kogu tee süles. 9. Kui suurt territooriumi hõlmab teie kodulinn? 10. Tööstuskeskuste kohal võib sageli näha suuri tumedaid suitsupilvi.

VI. Make up sentences of your own using the following words and word combinations:

mutual recognition; the expression of opinion; a good time; a general rule; social class; executive power; legislative body; governing body; to be crowned; pedestrians; to fight each other; farming and stock-raising.

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